1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN								
2	SOUTHERN DIVISION								
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4		AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ST LITIGATION	Case No. 12-2311						
5	ANTITIOST BITIGATION		Hon. Marianne O. Battani						
6									
7 THIS RELATES TO:									
8		Wire Harness Instrument Panel clusters	2:12-cv-00101						
9	In Re:	Fuel Senders Heater Control Panels	2:12-cv-00301						
10	In Re:	Alternators Windshield Wipers systems	2:12-cv-00701						
11	In Re:	Starters	2:12-cv-00901 2:12-cv-01101 2:12-cv-01401						
12	In Re:	Fuel injection Systems Power Window Motors	2:12-cv-01401 2:12-cv-02201						
13	In Re:	Air Conditioning Systems	2:12-cv-02701						
14	In Re:		2:12-cv-03001						
15	In Re:	Oxygen Sensors	2:12-cv-03101						
16									
17									
18		MOTION HEAR							
19	BEFORE SPECIAL MASTER GENE ESSHAKI Theodore Levin United States Courthouse 231 West Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan								
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21		Friday, December	9, 2010						
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25	To obtain a copy of this official transcript, contact: Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter (313) 964-3303 • rob_smith@mied.uscourts.gov								

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      Detroit, Michigan
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      Friday, December 9, 2016
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      at about 9:16 a.m.
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 5
               (Special Master and Counsel present.)
 6
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                        Good morning everybody.
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               The first matter on the docket this morning is the
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     plaintiffs' motions to compel -- strike that. This is In
 9
          Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation, Master File
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     No. 12-md-02311.
                       The first matter on the docket this morning
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     is plaintiffs' motion to compel, item number 1187 and 1188,
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     entitled the parties' renewed motion to compel discovery from
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     certain non-original equipment manufacturers, and this
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     concerns what I like to refer to as the request 31.
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     a motion by the plaintiffs to ask the original equipment
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     manufacturers to disclose to them certain information sought
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     under request 31.
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               I indicated to a lot of the people that I met with
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     yesterday that I have had an opportunity to review at length
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     the motion, the response, the reply and, in fact, even
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     reviewed the case law with respect to this motion, so I do
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     not see a need for oral argument.
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               Does anyone out there feel a burning desire to
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     present something, oral argument on this case, or can we
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     simply -- can I proceed with my ruling?
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(No response.)

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Seeing no indication I'm going to proceed with my ruling. Let me just start out discussing the plaintiffs' motion. On January 19th of this year, in addition to the joint motion to compel filed against the OEMs, plaintiffs filed an additional motion to compel. That motion sought production of documents subject to request 31 in the serving party's subpoena, which requested communications between the OEMs and the vehicle parts suppliers, including defendants, regarding the conspiracy and documents provided to the OEMs by vehicle parts suppliers, including defendants, concerning the conspiracy.

On March 24th, 2016 the motion was presented to me and I held it in abeyance preferring instead to address the OEMs' original -- a motion to compel from the OEMs. The defendants objected to this motion to produce documents claiming that subject to settlement privilege, and they cited the case of Goodyear Tire and Rubber vs. Child's Power Supply, decision of 6th Circuit, our own Judge Suhrheinrich, establishing a privilege that protects all communications made in furtherance of settlement regardless of whether the communications are informal or done under the auspices of the Court.

Plaintiffs make the argument that in that case the

parties had not yet sued, and therefore -- there was a case pending but in this case there was no case pending and therefore the settlement privilege should not apply.

They also argue that defendants cannot assert a settlement privilege over the communications between -- because the OEMs never filed a case. Defendants come back and assert that there is no need for a case to be pending for the privilege to apply. There are some additional cases that have developed after Goodyear.

It was surprising to me that in the case law that has been cited, some as close as the Western District of Michigan, which is our sister district in this state, that many district courts are failing to follow the dictates of Goodyear Tire, are finding ways to distinguish the case from their particular case, and other district courts are simply ignoring it and calling it bad law. I have not seen so many cases challenging the rulings of an appellate court.

But some of the issues that I think all the parties can agree upon are -- not issues but the rulings, evidentiary privileges have to be narrowly construed. Privileges are exceptions to demand -- for everyman's evidence and are not likely created nor expansively construed for they are in derogation for the search of truth; United States vs. Nixon.

Even under Goodyear Tire a settlement agreement is not subject to exclusion based upon privilege. That's a

Western District case, Connan vs. Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad Company. Settlement privilege extends only to underlying discussions made during settlement negotiations and not to the occurrence of settlement talks, the terms of any settlement, or the settlement agreement itself; Ohio Consumer Council vs. Puco.

Settlement privileges protect settlement negotiations from discovery but does not extend beyond actual negotiations to the terms of the final settlement agreement.

I am not going to go through the facts of Goodyear, everyone knows the facts. I am -- I am in a bit of a quandary because Rule 48, which the privilege is based upon, indicates that settlement negotiations -- evidence of settlement negotiations are not admissible. However, in the discovery rule we know clearly that admissibility is not a precondition to discovery, relevance is all that is necessary.

In Goodyear, however, the Court indicated that despite the clear language of Rule 408 that settlement discussions are not admissible, the Court did, in fact, create a new settlement privilege, and this Court, being United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and myself being the Master of Judge Battani -- strike that -- being Judge Battani's -- being the -- being a master appointed by Judge Battani to address this case is

compelled to follow Goodyear.

As a consequence, I must hold that request number 31 to the extent that it requests evidence of settlement negotiations between the defendants and the original equipment manufacturers will not be enforced, those discussions and the evidence concerning those discussions are barred. However, in my view the discussions that occurred at the initial meetings where the defendants disclosed to the original equipment manufacturers the existence of a conspiracy, the nature, the scope and the duration of this conspiracy, the parts that may have been involved in the conspiracy are not settlement negotiations, they are a prelude to settlement negotiations, they are disclosing the wrongful acts, and settlement negotiations occurred after that disclosure.

So to the extent that request 31 seeks information concerning the initial meetings where the disclosures of the conspiracy, the scope, the nature, the extent and the duration and the number of parts were involved or discussed they are not privileged. Additionally, I think even under Goodyear the final settlement agreements that may have been reached between the parties are not subject to settlement privilege, so to that extent I am denying in part and granting in part the plaintiffs' request to enforce rule number 31.

The next matter on our agenda today is the -- I'm 2 sorry. 3 MS. ROMANENKO: Just a quick point. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please identify yourself. 4 5 MS. ROMANENKO: Victoria Romanenko for dealership 6 plaintiffs. 7 Your Honor, I wanted to clarify, the request also 8 sought documents exchanged between the OEMs and suppliers, 9 suppliers in general, not just defendants, concerning the 10 conspiracy as well as internal discussions and discussions 11 with non-defendant suppliers regarding the conspiracy. 12 our understanding that these were not settlement discussions. 13 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I'm afraid I can't make 14 that conclusion. Documents that were exchanged between the 15 parties -- once -- once the conspiracy has been identified, 16 once the wrong has been described, anything after that is 17 settlement negotiations. So that if the defendants were to come back and say here is a spreadsheet describing all of the 18 19 parts involved, describing the markups that we imposed, how 20 long they went, where the parts were sold, what vehicles they 21 went into, are, in fact, settlement negotiations. 22 Similarly, if the OEMs are responding with their 23 own analyses of the damages that they calculate based upon 24 the information that was conveyed to them, again, those are 25 settlement negotiations and/or work products that are not

1 going to be subject to disclosures. 2 Your second point was? 3 MS. ROMANENKO: So my second point was internal discussions within the OEM as well as discussions between 4 5 OEMs and non-defendant suppliers, ones that didn't 6 participate in the conspiracy. 7 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Between defendants and 8 non-OEM suppliers? 9 Between OEMs and non-defendant MS. ROMANENKO: 10 suppliers. 11 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Again, I'm going to fall 12 back on my ruling without knowing what this type of 13 information is. If it is disclosing the wrongful conduct, 14 the scope, the duration, the extent, those are not 15 If there are discussions that occurred regarding privileged. 16 here is a spreadsheet that shows what we think the damages 17 are and discussions occur internally at the OEMs saying this 18 is our analysis and this is how we should respond, I believe 19 those would be settlement negotiations, privileged and/or 20 work-product privilege, so once the dispute has been 21 identified the privilege in my mind attaches. 22 With respect to non-parties, I think the same thing 23 occurs, if a non-party -- a non-defendant comes in and says 24 to General Motors we have learned that this conspiracy developed within our organization or we participated within 25

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this conspiracy, describes it to General Motors, how long it
went, what parts were involved, so on and so forth, not
privilege. A settlement document with that non-party and
General Motors, not privilege. Anything between those two,
privileged.
                               Understood. I understand
         MS. ROMANENKO:
                         Okay.
Snap-on states that a discussion about the ongoing business
relationship --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes, I know, and while I
find Snap-on to be very attractive and to be an exceptional
decision that is issued by a special master, somebody of that
low character in the judicial system, it is not controlling,
we are required to follow Goodyear.
         MS. ROMANENKO: Okay. Understood.
                                             Thank you.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Would you please prepare
an order and would you share it with defendants, and once it
is approved send it back to me for entry and be sure to
include magic language about the appeal rights?
         MS. ROMANENKO: As soon as we've got the transcript
available we will prepare an order and circulate it.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Thank you.
         MS. ROMANENKO:
                         Thank you.
                     Master, may I be heard?
         MR. FENSKE:
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please, identify yourself
counsel.
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MR. FENSKE:

Dan Fenske for Mitsubishi Electric for

2 the defendants. 3 I just wanted to clarify one aspect of your ruling, 4 particularly on the settlement agreement point. Is Your 5 Honor ruling simply that the settlement agreements are not 6 privileged or are you actually compelling production? 7 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I'm compelling production. 8 MR. FENSKE: Your Honor, as to that point our 9 position is if you read the plaintiffs' motion, in the motion 10 they don't ask for settlement agreements anywhere in the 11 initial motion, so our position -- we didn't address it in 12 our response brief because we didn't believe that's what they 13 were seeking, so our position is respectively that they 14 waived their motion only as to settlement agreements. 15 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Ms. Romanenko? 16 MS. ROMANENKO: Your Honor, we disagree. 17 requested all communications and negotiations between the 18 OEMs and suppliers concerning the conspiracy. A settlement 19 agreement is very clearly a communication between OEMs and 20 suppliers concerning the conspiracy. Defendants very clearly 21 knew that settlement agreements were at issue because in 22 their own cases that they cited, including Conlin, including 23 Snap-on, the Court decided -- or the Master decided that 24 settlement agreements were produceable. These were clearly 25 at issue, they clearly knew that this was going on, and if

they had anything further to say about it they would have said it.

And I also will note that I think Your Honor even mentioned that at the mediation, so if they had any further points to make they could have made them in this follow-up briefing that just occurred.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Give me a moment, please, Counsel.

MR. FENSKE: Of course.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. I can see how you can take the position that the request 31 was limited to communications between the OEMs and any defendants or other part suppliers in connection with the facts described in plaintiffs' complaint. In the interest of saving time, I'm going to order that the settlement agreements be produced. You can appeal that to Judge Battani.

MR. FENSKE: Okay. Your Honor, just before we move on, we didn't brief this because it wasn't brought up in the opening brief. However, we have basic relevance objections to the production of settlement agreements at least as to the moving plaintiffs' cases. The -- there are some case law that says that settlement agreements are sometimes at some point in the case relevant when the settlement agreement is with an absent class member, for example. That would only be relevant to the DPP cases, Your Honor. The DPPs have not

moved to compel production of these settlement agreements, so we have a basic just relevance objection to their production. I don't believe I have heard any discussion as to why the settlement agreement itself would even be relevant to the moving plaintiffs' cases.

In addition, I just want to note that the production of these settlement agreements would potentially chill future settlements between OEMs and the defendants. As Goodyear notes, confidentiality is a critical component to achieving a settlement. And the plaintiffs noted in their briefing that no OEMs have filed the case but they never asked themselves why, and the likely reason why, of course, is the OEMs and the defendants are resolving their cases. They have been relying on Goodyear and they have been relying on the general respect that courts have for the confidentiality of settlement agreements that they only be produced, the actual settlement agreement, at the point which they are necessary in a case and not until then.

So I would ask Your Honor to be mindful of that and respectfully ask Your Honor not to compel production of the settlement agreements, instead let the defendants and the plaintiffs discuss their potential relevance because we don't know what the relevance of the actual agreement might be as opposed to the briefing focused on which were the communications, and then we can bring it before Your Honor if

there is a further dispute.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Again, my response would be that in the interest of time, because time is of the essence today in this case, I am going to order that the settlement documents be produced. There are two options; one is you can engage in negotiations with the plaintiffs to see if they are willing to negotiate something less than full production of the settlement agreements or all of the settlement agreements or all of the matter is presented before Judge Battani, or you can take the entire matter before Judge Battani on the relevancy of the settlement production and my order that they be produced.

MR. FENSKE: All right. Just so the record is clear, our position would be because they didn't open it in -- or address settlement agreements in their opening brief that they waived their right to seek those, so the record is clear on that. Thank you, Your Honor.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I don't see that would prevent them from serving a subpoena tomorrow asking for them, that's why I am saying it is in the interest of saving time.

MR. FENSKE: Thank you.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you. Okay. The next issue that we have on our agenda today is Denso's motion regarding discovery with respect to the original equipment

manufacturers.

And, Mr. Cherry, would you simply come up and state the nature of this motion and the relief requested.

MR. CHERRY: Yes, Your Honor. So our position is sort of twofold. One is for the wire harness's case, at this point we have settled with the indirect purchasers so we have no need for downstream discovery and we've made that clear, and for upstream part-specific discovery in wire harnesses we have a summary judgment motion pending and if that motion is granted, and we are hopeful it will be, then we have no need for upstream discovery. So we believe it is in everybody's interest to hold upstream part-specific discovery for wire harness products in abeyance until the Court rules on that summary judgment motion. Hopefully we will never need it and no one will have been put to an unnecessary burden.

For subsequent cases, and the next case for us would be the instrument panel cluster case and we have some after that, those -- a couple of those are just starting discovery, others haven't yet, and so it is unclear what we will need. We may find ourselves in the same situation that we are in for wire harness products. So our position is for subsequent cases that upstream part-specific discovery in those cases should be staged -- staggered so that it is addressed when the particular case is starting to move forward and people have a better idea of specifically what's

needed for those cases.

Now, that also has the added benefit of freeing everyone to focus on the lead two cases, getting those productions done as quickly as possible. They -- those have class certification schedules that keep getting delayed, and hopefully by focusing on those two products the next scheduling, if they are extended, could stick and those can move forward.

I believe our -- well, what we refer to as staggered discovery in these other cases will be well informed by the discovery in those lead two cases and that may form sort of a template for what's produced, but we also ask for the ability, first of all, to be informed by their experience, maybe we will find that we can do with less given what happens in those cases hopefully, but we may also find that there is some additional targeted discovery about a particular RFQ, something of that nature, that's needed for our direct purchaser case in a particular product that we would want the ability to ask for, not be foreclosed from doing that.

That's the relief that we seek, Your Honor.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: So basically what you are asking is for a standstill in part -- Denso's requesting a standstill on upstream discovery from the OEMs because they have -- first, they have resolved the downstreams and,

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secondly, because as to the direct purchaser plaintiffs where there may be some additional upstream discovery that is necessary you have filed motions for summary judgments that are currently pending and if they rule in your favor -- the judge rules in your favor the discovery won't be necessary at all. That's exactly right for wire harness. MR. CHERRY: SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: But you also want to reserve your right that if the judge rules against you, you are not foreclosed to go back and get that information nor to seek that information if you find it necessary with respect to other cases? MR. CHERRY: Exactly, Your Honor. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Do I have any objection? Mr. Williams? MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning, Your Honor. Steve Williams for indirect purchasers. I don't know if it is an objection so much, but we find ourselves in a different position from Denso because Denso having resolved the indirect purchaser cases has no need for this discovery whatsoever. We in our motion, as the Court is aware, have agreed to focus on the first two cases that have the initial class certification schedules, but I think the difference is, as I hear Mr. Cherry's argument, it is a deferral to put everything on hold, and I think for

1 us --2 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: As to Denso only. 3 MR. WILLIAMS: As to Denso only, and if that's so that's fine, we simply don't want the resolution of Denso's 4 5 motion to have the effect of then saying as to the indirect 6 purchasers, who do have schedules and do have cases ongoing 7 and do have needs for discovery, that we should be limited 8 after the productions in the first two cases from then in a 9 timely manner being able to receive the productions in the 10 later cases, so it is just a nuance. 11 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Put those concerns aside, 12 sir. 13 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. 14 MR. CHERRY: May I say something? 15 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: 16 MR. CHERRY: I think this addresses Mr. Williams' 17 concern, maybe this is where you are headed, is at your 18 request, you know, and when we filed a motion we initially 19 proposed an order which would hold discovery in these 20 subsequent cases in abeyance and stagger it as a matter of 21 formality. 22 I think the last time we were before you you asked 23 for a proposed order that was more along the line of a 24 compromise, which we submitted I think on November 30th, and 25 I think that addresses Mr. Williams' concern.

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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Just one minute. Does that, Mr. Williams, have you seen that order and does it address your concerns? MR. WILLIAMS: I have, and I think it does. Ι would like if I could have an opportunity to confirm that after we finish all the proceedings today, and if I do have an objection or a concern I will address the Court and the OEMs. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I would like it to be clear that with respect to the order it only concerns Denso, it has no impact whatsoever on any of the other -- of the plaintiffs in this matter, nor will it impair any of their discovery from the OEMs. MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: So let's take another close look at the draft order, but I have to hear from Mr. Kass, who is waiting anxiously in the corner. You are not done, sir. Mr. Kass. MR. KASS: Thank you, Your Honor. For the record, it is Colin Kass for FCA. I just -- I don't have a problem with Denso not wanting to share in the costs if they are not going to receive the discovery, and that's fine. The one thing I want to make clear, at least from our perspective, is the concept

of phase discovery generally raises some issues. It may, in

fact, just split up the burden over time, but when the Court is considering the burden of the subpoena that's being asked it has to consider all of the parts that are being requested under the entire subpoena, and it can't just say for, you know, because the burden today is only limited to one part the subpoena is reasonable without considering the fact that tomorrow they might ask for another part and another part and another part.

So Denso's reservation of rights to come back later in time doesn't obviate the overall burden with the subpoena, and I just want to make it clear that we would continue to object to the entire subpoena at this point based on the full scope of what they are asking for and that it would be the continuing objection when and if Denso ever comes back later in time to seek additional documents from us, particularly if by waiting Denso has increased the burden. If their timing is somewhat different than any other party it could have the potential of increasing the burden which would provide an additional basis for objection. So the pure reservation of rights that Denso's seeking and a standstill agreement that if they were to get that could, in fact, end up prejudicing at least FCA so we would be concerned about that.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Kass, by the same token, as I see this, Denso is taking a risk that by deferring now they may require information within a much

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shorter time frame and producing that information in that much shorter time frame may be more costly, so they are bearing that risk. MR. KASS: As long as it is clear that they are bearing the risk and they can't rely on an order for standstill that they are put back into the position of today in the future when circumstances may change and the burdens may change in the future. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: On the other hand, if circumstances haven't changed and the burden hasn't changed then there is no prejudice to putting them back in the position, you will have to prove that. MR. KASS: If there is no prejudice there is no prejudice. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you, Mr. Kass. Acceptable, Mr. Cherry? MR. CHERRY: Yes, Your Honor. In fact, our proposed compromise order that you requested has a specific provision that this is not -- this doesn't prejudice either our ability to ask for some additional targeted discovery, their ability to oppose that discovery and, of course, you know, this issue I think that Mr. Kass raises is really only for -- would only come up for additional discovery, otherwise I would think, particularly if Mr. Williams has gone forward

with his discovery, it would simply be a matter of us asking

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to receive some of that and paying for it at that point.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And does your -- Furukawa
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     has joined in this motion. Are they seeking the same relief?
 4
                            They are.
              MR. CHERRY:
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: They want the same
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     standstill order?
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              MR. CHERRY:
                            Yes.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And the order does extend
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     to them?
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              MR. CHERRY:
                            Yes.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I didn't bring it, I
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     apologize.
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              MR. CHERRY: It does, and they are only in the wire
14
     harness case.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Excellent. That would be
16
     fine, sir. Send the order back to Mr. Williams, let him have
17
     an opportunity to take a look at it, include the magic
18
     language about appeals, and I will have it signed and
19
     entered.
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              MR. CHERRY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. I have to find my
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     next outline please. All right.
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              The next matter on our agenda is the motion to
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     compel enforcement of the subpoena filed by the parties
     against the original equipment manufacturers, and the history
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of this motion is that it was originally brought to me in approximately March of this year. At that time I attempted to conduct some mediations and negotiations between the parties and the original equipment manufacturers, and simply fell short. I fell short because the issues were so large, the subpoena was so large, the number of parties were so numerous, that I could not make progress towards a settled or mediated solution.

But during the course of my discussions it became very clear to me that the parties and I believe many of the counsel that were representing the original equipment manufacturers were uneducated as to the data retention systems that were being employed at each of the original equipment manufacturers, and every time a question was asked of a -- one of the parties to OEMs, do you maintain this, the response was I don't know, is this readily accessible, and the response was I don't know.

So as a consequence I determined in March that it was best if the parties were given an opportunity to conduct 30(b)(6) depositions of the OEM systems employees, the employees of the OEMS that had the greatest knowledge of the systems that were in place and the systems that are now off-line or in storage, in order to get a better understanding of what was -- what data was being maintained by the OEMs, how readily and reasonably accessible the data

was, and whether that data could be produced at a reasonable price.

The subpoena at that time, I was informed, involved approximately 1.5 billion documents, and I indicated I was not going to enforce a subpoena for 1.5 billion documents and go down in history as the person who enforced the largest subpoena in the country.

The parties, in my estimation, have worked diligently. I'm absolutely impressed with how the parties have met and conferred over and over again in the interest of reducing the scope of the subpoena, relieving the burden it places upon the OEMs and yet obtaining what is essentially critical information, the lifeblood -- that is the lifeblood of this case.

In November I convened a second mediation after the 30(b)(6) depositions were concluded, and at that time it was clear to me that counsel for the parties had a very good grasp on the individual document retention systems that were employed at each of the OEMs, and that counsel for the OEMs had a much more improved understanding with respect to their respective clients' document retention systems so that an educated discussion about what documents are available, how readily accessible are they, how far back do they go, was in my mind quite fruitful.

So we conducted approximately nine hours of

mediation during a session in November and, again, I overshot my target because there were still so much -- still so many issues to address that while I had scheduled each OEM for a session regretfully I could only get to three or four of them and I had to turn some away.

So yesterday we conducted another approximately nine hours of mediation, and I started with the OEMs that I was forced to turn away in November because of a lack of time, and we had some fruitful negotiations yesterday. It is my intention today to provide everybody with a preliminary ruling and to then separate the OEMs and address them one by one outside of the other OEMs with representatives of the moving parties.

So that being the case I want you to understand the following: Approximately 18 months ago the parties, consisting of defendant end payor plaintiffs, truck and equipment dealer plaintiffs and the States of Florida and Indiana, filed their request for a subpoena against a number of original equipment manufacturers. These OEMs allegedly purchased parts for use in their automobile manufacturing processing that were allegedly subject to a conspiracy to inflate, fix and sustain over time inappropriate and unlawful pricing for their parts.

The original subpoena directed to the OEMs was all encompassing and breathtaking in the scope. For 18 months

the OEMs have engaged -- OEMs and the parties have engaged in numerous meet and confer sessions to narrow the scope of the subpoena. This matter was brought before me to enforce the subpoena in approximately March of this year. During the March mediation session and hearing I determined that there was insufficient information available as to the type of data that was maintained by the OEMs, whether it was readily and reasonably accessible and how and where the data was maintained.

As a consequence I ordered that the OEMs produce 30(b)(6) witnesses to testify as to their respective data storage processes, the location of the data, the systems upon which the data was stored, and how easily could they access and produce pursuant to the subpoena. My order was appealed and properly altered by Judge Battani but the 30(b)(6) depositions were, in fact, in the end ordered in the appropriate manner.

The 30(b)(6) depositions have now been completed and from the filings in this case it is clear that the parties and counsel for the OEMs have a much clearer understanding of the data maintenance and storage processes at each of the OEMs. The parties assert that they have significantly narrowed the data being requested from the OEMs while the OEMs argue that the subpoena is still crushingly overly burdensome to them. The parties no longer seek

upstream discovery as to wire harness cases at this time because of the resolution of the cases between the indirect purchase plaintiffs and defendants. Additional upstream discovery may be required in an event that Denso's motion for summary disposition is ultimately denied by the Court as I have just ruled.

The parties have also suggested staggering upstream data production and beginning with two lead cases, bearings and anti-vibrational rubber parts. The parties have also narrowed the subpoena by limiting the documents requested from non-defendant suppliers to a limited list of three to perhaps five non-defendant suppliers per part cases, and from my discussions yesterday I think that number is even lower.

Additionally, because of the assertions by the OEMs of the unique and individualized burdens associated with collecting and producing vehicle costs and pricing data involving a large number of vehicle models, the parties have agreed with certain OEMs to limit their request for this type of information to a limited number of vehicle models and model years, and this is being done by an OEM by OEM basis which I will address when I address each OEM. The parties have reached individual concessions with many of the OEMs to lighten the burden of the subpoena.

Recently the parties have offered to pay one half of each OEM's cost of collection and production of data and

documents that are not readily accessible and where the OEMs have articulated a clear burden. The offer does not include reimbursement for any attorney fees.

Courts have been instructed to avoid the imposition of substantial burdens to a non-party subject to a discovery subpoena, and must determine that the data requested is proportionate to the needs of the case at hand. This is coming directly from the parties' brief. For more than two years in this case more than 100 law firms have made an unprecedented collaborative effort to pursue discovery in a way that would satisfy the varying needs of multiple groups of plaintiffs and more than 100 defendants across dozens of complex antitrust actions involving 40 different parts while attempting to minimize the burden on the entities served.

This case is unprecedented in scope, and as a consequence even the revised and reduced-down subpoena as further reduced by our discussions of yesterday is still unprecedented in scope.

In weighing all of the factors that the courts are instructed to look at in determining whether a subpoena is reasonable, proportionate, and does not impose an undue burden upon a third party, in this case the one factor that outweighs all others is the size of the case, the public interest at stake, and the necessity to attempt to right a significant economic wrong.

It is alleged that millions of residents of the United States over a 20-plus-year period purchased automobiles containing parts manufactured by defendants that were price fixed and consequently paid more for their automobiles than they should have paid had the price not been fixed.

It is estimated that approximately 75 million vehicles and accordingly 75 million individual purchasers have been damaged by this alleged conspiracy, and the remedy for that damage has to be paramount in determining proportionality, burden and cost shifting.

From the presentations of the parties and the OEMs, it is clear that no two OEMs maintain their upstream or downstream data in an identical or even a similar manner. By way of example, some OEMs destroy all RFQs after a bid has been received, others maintain their RFQs. Some OEMs maintain live data going back a limited number of years and store accessible data for a limited number of more years and have unaccessible data going back even more years.

Any order compelling production will have to be tailored by the parties and the OEMs to reflect the reality of the data-storage systems maintained by a particular OEM. That was the purpose of our last two mediation sessions, and that is what's going to occur at the conclusion of my discussion this morning.

Based upon the foregoing, I am going to grant the parties' motion to compel discovery from the original equipment manufacturers pursuant to the previously served subpoena subject to the following: The subpoena will not extend to documents in the possession of wholesale individual custodians. The parties are free to negotiate custodial searches at a level one or two or a small handful but to say that we want the custodians of all documents that are the employees of General Motors to search their files will not be ordered.

Next, the subpoena will only extend to documents and data on currently live data stored systems and any predecessor system that are easily accessible and reasonably available for the production of data by the OEMs.

Additionally, the OEMs will not be required to produce any data that does not exist in category number two above, that is, existing live systems or readily accessible predecessor systems such as information not readily accessible and data that cannot be produced in a reportable form because the system upon which it is stored cannot create reports.

The OEMs do not have to rewrite code, create new systems to transfer their stored data in order to put it into a reportable format.

I'm going to skip the next point because it deals with staggering, and I think we have had -- we have reached

an agreement on staggering in the last couple days. With respect to downstream information, it is not a staggering issue, staggering is upstream only, it is dealing with ball bearings and anti-vibrational rubber parts. There is no way to downstream -- to stagger downstream, downstream data, as ultimately agreed upon, is going to have to be produced across all parts at one time.

The information from the OEMs regarding incentives and rebates shall only be produced after a ruling of -- by Judge Battani on the appeal of the undersigned order denying such information on the grounds of relevancy. That order is currently pending. If the Judge indicates that my ruling was incorrect, that information falls within the confines of the subpoena, and it should be produced -- will be produced.

I find the wholesale suggestions by Nissan and I think General Motors of phase discovery involving production of exemplars of potential documents, inquisition by the parties as to the exemplars themselves, filling in one or two exemplars, and permitting the parties to see what they look like and then going forward with additional document production, while it may be a logical and intelligent way to generate the data being requested, we simply don't have the time left to engage in that type of process. It will be — it will double or triple the time necessary to complete this process, and accordingly that suggestion is rejected.

We have also had extensive discussions on what has been determined or called the crown jewel information. The crown jewel information has been described to me as the pricing information, data processes employed by the original equipment manufacturers to establish their vehicle prices. The original equipment manufacturers have indicated these are the crown jewels, only a handful of people in the entire world know about this information, know how prices are established, and it would be extremely damaging to the original equipment manufacturers if their pricing information should get into the hands of a competitor or become part of the realm of public knowledge.

I understand how critical this information is and at the same time I understand how important it is to the -- at least to the plaintiffs' part of the parties moving to have this information in order to establish their passthrough analysis. I am going to accept the plaintiffs' suggested additional confidential and security provisions. There is a confidentiality agreement order in place in this case that will remain in place, but in addition as to this confidential information that information will be loaded down by the OEMs to a thumb drive, to a disk or to some other data storage instrument and it will be designated expert eyes only. All such information may only be viewed by the parties' experts in a freestanding computer, one that is not connected to the

Internet or otherwise accessible by any source outside of the expert's own office. I envision that the experts -- the parties will prepare a specific additional confidentiality order governing this type of data that will be signed by every expert that receives the data.

If the experts are required to make a copy of the data in order to manipulate it, all such copies shall be simultaneously recorded under a sworn log which will record the name of the person making the copy, the time and date the copy was made, whether this is copy number one, two, three, and how the copy was maintained; was it maintained on an additional freestanding computer, was it knocked off to another disk, was it put onto another thumb drive.

When this case concludes, the original disks and thumb drives or any other data holding system, as well as each and every copy that was made by each and every expert, will be returned to the original equipment manufacturers with an affidavit indicating that all copies have been returned, the additional security order has been fully maintained by the experts, and no person outside of the expert's office has had access to any of the data.

As to the attorneys for the parties, they are prohibited from reviewing the data on the thumb drives or the disks or the copies of the thumb drives or the disks that are made by their experts. They may only review and discuss the

output of the expert's inspection. They can query the expert's reports, they can query the expert's results, but they cannot query any of the substantive data that the experts have received concerning these crown jewel -- this crown jewel information.

There has been a significant argument posed by the original equipment manufacturers as to cost sharing. This argument has already been -- has bubbled up to the top in front of Judge Battani, and she has indicated on two occasions I believe her views on this. The first indication was that at a minimum, vis-á-vis the 30(b)(6) depositions, the parties are going to bear at least half the cost of those depositions. She has also stated, and she may have stated this first, that the parties requesting the data are the parties that have to pay for the data.

In taking those as my leads, I have determined as follows: As to the 30(b)(6) depositions previously conducted by the parties, the cost of such depositions, including outside legal fees incurred in preparing witnesses to testify, shall be borne 60 percent by the parties. As to document production costs in connection with compliance with the subpoena, the parties shall bear 70 percent of all production costs incurred by the employees -- excuse me, incurred by the employees of the OEMs, this will include employee time, outside services, and reproduction costs.

Excluded from this latter cost sharing is the payment of any legal fees incurred by the OEMs for either in-house or outside counsel in connection with the production of documents ordered under the subpoena.

That is the conclusion of my general ruling, and what I would like to do is take a ten-minute break, and then we staggered yesterday which of the OEMs were going -- I think Nissan was going to come last but I don't remember. We also had -- I believe Hyundai was going to be second to the last. I don't remember who the first, second, third -- do we have any order that we have agreed upon or that would be logical, please?

Identify yourself, sir.

MR. HEMLOCK: Adam Hemlock, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, on behalf of Bridgestone and Calsonic defendants.

May I ask for one point of clarification in your order?

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes.

MR. HEMLOCK: With regard to the pricing documents, the documents and data that the OEMs hold relating to the pricing of vehicles, in my mind, Your Honor, there are really two categories there, one are what I think of as more documents, for example, memos, PowerPoints, documents with words. We understand that the OEMs are in possession of documents where they describe how they set the prices, what

factor are involved and so on. Separate and apart from that, Your Honor, there is pricing data, in other words, numbers, spreadsheets, databases of that nature. My understanding, Your Honor, had been that the -- I believe the proposal from the serving parties as to how to provide the data to the experts and the economists for them to analyze, that was limited to the data.

The documents regarding what I will call the narrative documents, how they set prices, PowerPoints, memos, those are documents that necessarily the lawyers need to have because it relates to the legal issues in the case about how they set prices and what the arguments are for and against and so on. With respect to those, I would kindly ask that Your Honor clarify that the outside lawyers, not in-house lawyers and certainly not businesspeople, be permitted to review those. They would not be -- they otherwise would not be helpful to the serving parties at all.

of outside attorneys representing the parties that would have access to this information. If it is -- we are talking 100 lawyers I am not inclined to do that. I understand and appreciate the sensitivity and highly, highly critical nature of this data, so I need to have some sort of suggestion as to a limitation on outside counsel carving out this portion, how many outside counsel will have access to it.

MR. HEMLOCK: 1 Sure. 2 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: It may be that you can 3 designate a team. 4 MR. HEMLOCK: Sure. I have one idea just even to 5 As you know, we have 39 cases, 40 cases, we have all 6 There is no reason why the 40th case today needs 7 to see that information. Most of these cases are nowhere 8 close to being in discovery, many of them don't even have a 9 protective order or a discovery plan yet, so at a minimum, I 10 mean, if we look at -- in my mind you have the lead two 11 cases, this is only downstream, so wire harness lawyers don't 12 need to look at this, we've got bearings and anti-vibrational 13 parts, the lawyers there certainly need to look at it and we 14 could arrange perhaps for some limited number to see those 15 Then we've got the tranche one cases, the cases documents. 16 that are right behind, and I believe those are just starting 17 discovery. I think some of them have a plan, or if they 18 don't they are just about to have one entered and, again, 19 those lawyers would shortly have to look at those. But as to 20 the ones later on we could figure out some arrangement I 21 think. 22 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I think I need to hear -23 Mr. Williams, do you have something to say? 24 MR. WILLIAMS: I do, Your Honor. Very briefly. 25 Thank you for giving us your ruling, and I want to

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consider -- I understand the points counsel is making, and I 2 share some of those concerns but I want some time to think 3 how this would apply. The point I wanted to make now is as to what we 5 call the crown jewel pricing documents. I believe this is 6 only General Motors' issue, the other OEMs have not asked for 7 that level of protection, so I would like to ask for a 8 clarification as to --9 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I think I heard quite 10 clearly yesterday Nissan asked for it, I may have been 11 mistaken but I thought Fiat Chrysler America asked for it. 12 MR. KASS: Your Honor --13 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Colin Kass, please. MR. KASS: Colin Kass. 15 Just for the record, at least in the offers of 16 production and the discussions we have had, they have not 17 actually pursued that because it is custodian information 18 from Chrysler so it may not be an issue as to Chrysler. 19 the extent that it could conceivably be ordered, even though 20 we believe it has not been waived, we certainly would need 21 substantial protection along the lines of what GM is asking 22 for. 23 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Well, Mr. Kass, you raise 24 a fine point. I did not intend to mean that wholesale 25 custodian searches, which I have prohibited under my ruling,

would prevent the production of pricing information. I could see how you could interpret it that way, but just because the pricing information happens to be in the hands of a custodian doesn't protect it from disclosure, I'm going to protect it in another way.

MR. KASS: It wasn't part of your order that drove this, it was part of the negotiations between the parties and Chrysler, that category of documents with information had dropped out a long time ago.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. I am more than willing to deal with this on an OEM by OEM basis, but I want to hear what an OEM has to say.

Counsel, please identify yourself for the record.

MR. WOLFSON: Adam Wolfson, Quinn Emanuel on behalf of General Motors, Special Master.

The issue of confidentiality, I know we briefed that and I understand the Special Master's order to the extent that we can address it I think we need to with Judge Battani but I understand that for now.

One point though that I would like to identify with respect to the confidentiality procedures that you mentioned is this idea of putting these materials onto a thumb drive and then delivering it to the experts is that is the typical nowadays. We have thumb drives that are encrypted, password protected.

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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You are absolutely right, the thumb drive needs to be encrypted, it needs to be password protected. I forgot to add that. Thank you, Counsel. MR. WOLFSON: But -- but my experience in other cases where there is hypersensitive materials such as source code for programs for companies where there may be -- well, if that source code gets out it is a very critical breach for The way that these materials are handled for that company. these heightened protections is that they are kept onsite in a location controlled by the party whose information it is. So it would be on a computer, not connected to the Internet, all of those protections, but at, for example, to use General Motors, one of their outside counsel's office here in Detroit and parties that want to come review the materials can --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Experts that want to come. MR. WOLFSON: Experts, exactly. They can come in, they have to schedule their time, if they want to make copies it is logged, and there is version control within that is controlled by the party producing that so there is less chance of proliferation. So I respect the order, we will

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Wolfson, I happen to think that is a significant improvement on my

probably have to appeal it, but in terms of the protections

granted we would ask for that clarification.

suggestion.

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Mr. Williams, do you have any problems with having the data maintained at the offices of an OEM-designated agent such as their lawyer or in one of the GM offices?

MR. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, I do think it creates an additional burden. I think what you have proposed is an extraordinarily high level of protection that limits access of this to virtually no one involved in the case. If now our people have to travel to someone else's offices I would object to that, and if that's going to happen then I would want to know they have access to that whenever they want it, they don't have to go through hurdles, the expenses if they need to travel to these locations around the country to look at this, I don't think that should then be borne by us because I think the procedures that Your Honor has put in place sufficiently protect the information, and I don't think it is fair to the parties for critical information in the case to have us needing to make phone calls, get on planes, travel and sit in their office with someone watching what we are doing while we are looking at this information.

This is key information to a disputed factual issue in the case that even with the protections you have put in place those using this, and at this point under Your Honor's order just the experts, they need the ability to actually work with it in a normal manner, not as if they are visiting

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a prisoner in a jail.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Hemlock, how many
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     prisoners have you visited in a jail?
              MR. HEMLOCK: None yet but I am working on it.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I have, sir, it is not a
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     comfortable site.
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              MR. HEMLOCK: I am sure. I have an idea, and I'm
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     going to credit Mr. Cherry with this. What if Your Honor,
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     forgive me, I have not had a chance to discuss it with
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     plaintiffs yet so I can't say it is acceptable to them, what
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     if we did the following: On the plaintiffs' side only one
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     firm were to be the custodian of the documents to be produced
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     by the OEMs.
                   In other words, for each plaintiffs' group --
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You're off of the security
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     issue now, all right.
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              MR. HEMLOCK:
                            No.
                                  I'm trying -- I'm back to
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     limiting the number of eyes on the documents.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: No. I want to address
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     Mr. Wolfson's recent suggestion that the thumb drive, we'll
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     call it, that is encrypted, password protected, would be
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     maintained at the offices of a General Motors' attorney, how
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     do you react to that?
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              MR. HEMLOCK:
                             I don't think it is doable, I agree
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     with Mr. Williams. In the heat of preparing for class
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     certification and looking at documents, I'm sure Your Honor
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has been there, it is just not realistic for us to have to travel to another office, look at documents, take notes on It would meaningfully impede the serving parties' efforts to adjudicate the case, but my idea --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please, would you stop right there. Anyone else want to address Mr. Wolfson's suggestion to revise my security proposal? Yes. Counsel, come forward and state your name. MR. ELLIS: Abram Ellis for certain defendants in later-filed cases. One issue that was not raised by Mr. Williams or Mr. Hemlock but is crucially important is ensuring that for any data that is held on those -- at those sites can be manipulated by the right programs and be analyzed and assessed in the appropriate way, and in addition to the imposition of burdens associated with just the logistical aspects is making sure they can do whatever they want with the data on a computer that is not theirs and a system that is not theirs. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I understand. Anyone else need to speak on this issue? MR. WILLIAMS: I apologize because I'm going to actually repeat what he said but he's exactly right. This

proposal actually would prevent our experts from being able

to do what they have to do, period. If the stuff is resident on their system much of this data is going to have to be put into programs and used for computer modeling and regression analyses. We can't go to General Motors' office and use their computers to do that, it just can't be done.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Wolfson.

MR. WOLFSON: Just offering a practical from experience in cases where we have had very, very large cases with multiple experts, Apple, Samsung, you know, some of the largest cases in recent litigation history, this is how it is done for hypersensitive materials. And this -- for us, this is very, very critical information and we do want to be able to control it. To the extent that there are copies that need to be made, that they want to be made that are logged, we believe that is doable, but to the extent that there are just going to be thumb drives -- for the first case there are ten defendants as I understand from yesterday plus all plaintiff groups, that would be thumb drives to each law firm, and, again, I mean, just in this room alone right now that's more than people at General Motors that have access.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I think we are confusing what I would call the crown jewel data from other pricing data, so let's try to just focus on the crown jewels data.

Let me ask you this, Mr. Wolfson, calling on your experience in these cases, if an expert witness were to come

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to your office with his own laptop and you inspect it and can
confirm that it is not Internet accessible and that no one
can get into that laptop, would you then envision he could
use the thumb drive as opposed to having him come to your
office and having to use a laptop that is at the office of
one of your attorneys?
         MR. WOLFSON:
                       So the problem --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That quarantees there is
no manipulation programs -- data manipulation problems before
they start the search.
         MR. WOLFSON:
                      Right, and then all work is done on
site?
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All work is done on site.
         MR. WOLFSON: And the data is not taken away?
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Data is not taken away.
         MR. WOLFSON: I think that that's more doable, and
the devil is in the detail on how we would set up the
protective order on this, but something along those lines I
think is better than having the data go out, be put on to
these systems, it may be perfectly fine on the thumb drive
itself but then put on these expert systems that are then
presumably going to be hooked into some sort of either
internal network or accessible to an outside network, so I do
think --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                  No.
                                       My original proposal
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was they were standalone computers, no Internet access, no access whatsoever from the outside into that computer.

Mr. Williams.

MR. WILLIAMS: A couple of points, Your Honor. I do have grave concerns about the proposal being offered by General Motors. I don't want to differentiate the data issues from what Mr. Hemlock described as the documents with words issue because on the data issues there is no doubt in my mind that it is simply not possible to do what's being suggested, that we go do their office, bring a laptop and do the type of regression analyses with very complex computer models that have to be done in this case, it can't be done.

Secondly, I would ask through the court, to the extent counsel is saying this is done routinely in cases, I can certainly represent it has not been done in any of my cases, I'm pretty sure it has not been done in any of the cases defendants are in. If we could be told what those cases are, were they antitrust cases with regression analyses being performed on vast amounts of data or were they very different types of cases where those types of concerns weren't present because I think that's going to inform this analysis, but I can represent to the Court nothing like this has been done in any of the antitrust cases that I have been involved in.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Hemlock.

MR. HEMLOCK: I agree completely. The other point I would make, Your Honor, is that the work that's done with this data it is not a question of just a day or two of just tinkering with it and coming up with a report. I mean, experts work with this stuff for weeks. We would have people camped out at General Motors for weeks on end, and I agree it is not doable.

Let me, if I may, make a proposal that I think may balance all of this and may be useful. On the data I think we should continue with Your Honor's proposal. Now, counsel for GM pointed out that there may be multiple defendants and thus multiple experts. I can tell you in the anti-vibrational part case we have four defendants but we have one expert who would look at this, maybe two, but I bet we could come to some resolution on the number of experts that need to see this information per parts case.

Two, again, most of these cases don't have experts yet, they don't even have discovery yet, so we are not going to be sending the data out to a million different people. On the documents, again, Mr. Cherry had a very good idea, what if on the plaintiffs' side one firm from each plaintiffs' group, one EPP, one DPP firm, et cetera, got access -- I guess the DPPs wouldn't need it.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Hemlock, please, what I would like to do is finish on the data side first.

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MR. HEMLOCK: Okay. So I think I have made my point. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You have made your point. Let me just say the following: I have been struggling with this for a month. I know how critical, how confidential, how damaging the release of this -- of the crown jewel information can be to the OEMs, and my initial inclination was to deny it in total. However, I also concluded that if I denied it in total there was a significant, if not a substantial, likelihood that I would destroy the passthrough arguments that the parties could make or contest, and that's why I wanted to give the parties the data because, as I said, the overwhelming issue in my mind is the size of the conspiracy, the damage that has been done to 75 million automobile purchasers that has to be redressed, that's why I decided to give the data. Mr. Wolfson, I'm going to give the data as I originally indicated without your suggestion, and you can present that suggestion when you appeal the order to Judge Battani and see if she believes that necessary -additional security is necessary. But I want to clarify, when I said thumb drive or disk, it was encrypted, password

MR. HEMLOCK: Thank you.

that now, so let's talk about the documents.

protected, experts' eyes only. All right. We have concluded

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Your suggestion on the documents.

MR. HEMLOCK: My suggestion on the documents would be one firm on the plaintiffs' side, one firm per plaintiffs' group, and, again, I haven't reviewed this with Mr. Williams so he will tell me if he agrees. On the defendants' side I would say for each part case perhaps only one defense firm has physical possession of the documents, and to the extent that members of the other firms want to come look at it, take notes, et cetera, they could do so, but realistically in each parts case one firm could probably take the lead on briefing that aspect of class cert, that aspect of other parts of the case, and thus you would really have significantly fewer firms and eyeballs on the documents themself.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams, you just heard this proposal?

MR. WILLIAMS: I have heard the proposal and I support it. I think it alleviates the concern on the document side that this goes to a disputed factual issue that is central to the case, and if the attorneys are not permitted to have access to the information to evaluate it we won't be able to prove or disprove those issues that are so central to whether or not these cost increases were, in fact, passed through to the 75 million people who purchased these cars.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I understand that.

2 Mr. Wolfson, a comment on this? 3 MR. WOLFSON: Your Honor, I think that this is actually even more appropriate for the on-premises suggestion 4 5 These are the documents that actually described that I made. 6 the methodology used by the OEMs. These are the documents 7 where if they get out they are understood by a layperson, 8 whereas the data is something more that even while still 9 extremely sensitive is something that requires a bit more 10 analysis. If the attorneys would like to look at these 11 documents and review them as they are put together and 12 assembled, I think this would be appropriate to review on 13 premises, controlled on an Internet-less computer at a 14 General Motors' attorney's office or at some other OEM's 15 office wherever they keep their data -- or their documents. 16 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Hemlock, instead of 17 Ms. Romanenko having to come visit Mr. Williams' office, 18 Ms. Romanenko would have to go to the attorney for General 19 Motors in Detroit. 20 MR. HEMLOCK: Again, Your Honor, the realities of 21 litigation, of briefing cases, of multiple parties working 22 together and coordinating, the thought that if they needed to double check a document to make sure it is accurate when it 23 24 is cited in a brief and a representation to the Court as to 25 the substance of those documents, they have to go call GM,

get on a plane, fly over there, to me it is unrealistic. 2 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams, I assume you 3 agree? MR. WILLIAMS: I do, Your Honor. 4 5 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That's sufficient. 6 MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thank you. 7 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: A bright man knows when to 8 agree with another bright man, I guess. 9 All right. I am going to accept the parties' most 10 recent suggestion as to this one as well. I do understand 11 that it could present an insurmountable task, especially for 12 people that are in San Francisco or in California, if they 13 need to check a particular document and they have to fly to 14 Detroit to check a one- or two-page document in order to 15 finish off the writing of their cert brief, it is -- it does 16 present a very significant burden. 17 I am going to accept the proposal to designate one 18 firm as the keeper of the documents. That firm will execute 19 an affidavit indicating that they have received the 20 documents. They will agree not to copy the documents unless 21 it is necessary for them to do studies, in which event they 22 will keep a strict record of every copy that is made, who it 23 was made by, the date and time it was made. It can only --24 now, is this going to be -- I'm assuming it is not going to 25 be hard copy, it will be some sort of electronic documents.

MR. HEMLOCK: I guess that depends. I think while certainly our preference would be to produce it electronically but we would take the appropriate precautions anyway.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: If it is electronically it is going to be again thumb drive or disk, encrypted, password protected. A log must be maintained of every attorney who accesses the data, the name of the attorney, the party they represent, the date, the time, the length that they accessed the data, and that if it is electronically produced via thumb drive or disk it has to be on a freestanding computer that is not connected to the Internet, that no one else can enter -- you know, can enter into that computer except when they are sitting at the desk with that computer.

Mr. Wolfson, again, it is a very worthy suggestion and I suggest you give it to the Judge for her consideration, but I'm dealing with the practicalities of it; you can't put somebody on a plane and say go check document number 1237 for this section, it is not doable, so I will give as much protection as I possibly can.

Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor. One point briefly I just want to note, which is we understand the limitations that Your Honor is imposing at this point. At some time these documents might become subject to either

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briefing in the Court or testimony in the Court, and I just
want to note at that time the parties and the producing
parties should address it then and present proposals to how
to address this so that this isn't a matter of this is how
this will be kept forever because there might come a time at
which this becomes central testimony at the trial of this
case.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We may be having
confidential hearings, I understand.
         Ms. Romanenko.
         MS. ROMANENKO:
                         Your Honor, just a quick
clarification.
                I had understood that Mr. Hemlock had
proposed that it be one firm for defendants and one firm for
each plaintiff group, one firm for EPPs, one firm for ADPs,
one firm for DPPs that would get a copy of these documents.
I just want to make sure that understanding is correct?
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Is that clear, sir?
understanding is good.
                        I would --
         MR. WILLIAMS:
                        Did you say DPPs?
         MS. ROMANENKO:
                         I did say DPPs.
         MR. HEMLOCK: Not DPPs.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Not DPPs.
         MS. ROMANENKO:
                         Than ADPs and --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. I need a volunteer
to draft this most recent order. Mr. Hemlock, thank you very
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much.

So what I'm looking for is literally three orders.

One is the general order that I just recited, two is the special secured, confidential crown jewel order involving the crown jewel data that's being given to experts, and the third is the special secured document data pricing information that is going to be held by a limited number of attorneys in the case. All three of those have to contain provisions that permit the appeal to Judge Battani.

All right. Can we take ten minutes to give our court reporter a break? Yes, sir?

MS. ROMANENKO: Your Honor, I'm more than happy -SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Nissan is what I
recall your name.

MR. CAULEY: Paul Cauley, Your Honor.

I am not against court reporters having breaks or anybody having breaks, but I did want to be heard on one minor aspect of the general order on cost shifting which I did not hear addressed and would like to bring to the Court's attention. I am more than happy to do it before or after the break.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You certainly may. Let's do it right now because I would like to close this up right now. Let me just suggest, sir, as you get older you are going to find the need for breaks become more and more

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1
     paramount.
 2
                            Judge, I'm sorry, I am already there.
               MR. CAULEY:
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes, sir. Please identify
     yourself again.
 4
 5
               MR. CAULEY: Paul Cauley on behalf of Nissan, Your
 6
     Honor.
 7
               In your cost shifting order I know that you
 8
     addressed the 30(b)(6) depositions, you addressed all of the
 9
     production costs that would be incurred by employees of the
10
     OEMs, and you also addressed the issue of legal fees in
11
     conjunction with that.
12
               You will recall from many of our discussions and
13
     some of the things that Nissan has indicated a willingness or
14
     that it could do to generate some of this data to try to get
15
     it in a position that we can give it to the parties will
16
     involve us having to actually retain consultants.
17
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Sir, I did say -- I did
18
     say outside services.
19
               MR. CAULEY:
                            So --
20
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: If you have to retain
21
     people to assist you to gather the data off of your systems
22
     or whatever it may be, yes, that falls within the confines of
23
     the 70 percent as well as the reproduction cost or the
24
     regeneration cost itself.
               MR. CAULEY: We certainly understand your ruling.
25
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That aspect we would certainly argue should be 100 percent since we are having to come out of pocket for that, but we understand the ruling.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you very much, sir.

I appreciate it. Not quite done, Robert.

Ms. Metzger, please identify yourself.

MS. METZGER: Kimberly Metzger for Subaru of Indiana.

One issue that we would like to address with regard to cost shifting is the cost associated with narrowing the scope of the subpoena, so the preproduction costs, employee labor time, that sort of thing, outside of the scope of the 30(b)(6) depositions because they were other of those types of -- as noted in our brief, our responsive brief, there were other costs that Subaru at least incurred in narrowing the scope of the subpoena. I'm sure the parties will call it resisting the subpoena, but it is actually within the scope of 45(d) where the court must enforce the duty to narrowly prescribe the subpoena and to avoid imposing undue burden and expense.

So for the cost that Subaru incurred from the beginning of the subpoena when we received the subpoena back in 2015 up until the present time of getting to the point where the scope is the somewhat narrowed still, as you recognize, overly or largely burdensome, what are we going to

do about those costs? 2 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Any thought on that from 3 the moving parties? MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor. We object to that. 4 5 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams. 6 MR. WILLIAMS: Those costs -- first of all, the 7 Court has recited the history of this matter, the 18 months 8 that we spent from the start of this in this courtroom when 9 Judge Battani directed us to work together, and this is 10 something unprecedented in my experience that we have worked 11 together in this manner, we reached out and we tried to talk 12 with these OEMs. We didn't know what they had, and as Your 13 Honor has noted, when we came to see you in March most of 14 them didn't know what they had, so we couldn't have been 15 expected to have drafted a precise focused subpoena that 16 understood what, for example, SIA had because we had no 17 ability to know that. 18 When we served it we did it based upon the best 19 analysis and the best understanding we had, and we invited 20 them to talk with us to help us understand. And in our view, 21 and we don't have to recite it, it doesn't have to be 22 decided, but we think it took an extraordinary long time to 23 have what should have been more straightforward discussions 24 about what they do and don't have, and we don't think that it

is fair to then say they should be paid the time they spent

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to do what normally is done in meet and confer, and what we
 2
     invited and asked them to do in the meet and confer.
 3
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams, thank you.
              Ms. Metzger, please, you can bring it up with
 4
 5
     Judge Battani on appeal.
 6
              MS. METZGER: It is not a foreclosed issue?
 7
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: It is foreclosed but she
 8
     has the right to reverse me. It is not -- those costs are
 9
     not going to be allocated or shifted in any manner to the
10
     moving parties, the legal fees incurred in connection with
11
     the attempt to narrow down the subpoena. Only -- I have only
12
     addressed the 30(b)(6) deposition costs which included legal
13
     fees at 60 percent, and I have only addressed the cost of the
14
     productions on a go-forward basis which includes employee
15
     time, outside services, reproduction costs, but not including
16
     legal fees and in-house or outside, at 70 percent, so that is
17
     not being included.
18
              MS. METZGER: Just to be clear in case I wasn't,
19
     the argument I was making was not for outside counsel fees,
20
     it was for actual costs incurred by the parties.
21
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I understand, I
22
                 So if you want to put that in your challenge to
23
     my order, that's perfectly fine, I should have included it
24
     and did not.
25
              MS. METZGER:
                             Thank you.
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I abused my discretion.
 2
              All right.
                          We will come back about 11:00.
 3
     we start with General Motors? They were first on our list
 4
     yesterday.
 5
                              I think that's fine.
              MR. WILLIAMS:
                                                    I would like
 6
     to ask one question to clarify though. During this break I
 7
     think it would benefit the parties if we could just review
 8
     the order and see if there's any of the issues you raised
 9
     that we might want to speak to you about very briefly.
10
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: How much more time?
11
              MR. WILLIAMS: I think the ten minutes will still
12
     work.
13
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Let's reconvene at 11:15.
14
     All right.
15
               (At 10:48 a.m., brief recess.)
16
17
               (At 11:16 a.m. proceedings reconvene.)
18
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Back on the record with
19
     respect to the matter we just heard. I understand there are
20
     some questions that need clarification. Mr. Williams?
21
              MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. There
22
     are a couple points we want to clarify.
23
              The first one we are going to talk about concerns
24
     the cost issues. First, as to your ruling that the parties
25
     would bear a certain percentage of the cost of the
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     depositions, of the 30(b)(6) depositions, we wanted to ask to
 2
     clarify, what does that extend to?
 3
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That includes --
              MR. WILLIAMS: Is that the actual deposition or --
 4
 5
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That includes the employee
 6
     time for participating and it includes obviously the
 7
     transcripts, and it includes the legal fees incurred in
 8
     preparing the witness to testify at 60 percent.
 9
              MR. WILLIAMS: Your Honor's ruling all fees
10
     incurred to prepare the witness to testify and counsels'
11
     attendance at the deposition?
12
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes.
13
              MR. WILLIAMS: Okay.
                                     The second aspect of this,
14
     and this relates both to what you just described as well as
15
     cost of production, we believe it would be appropriate that
16
     the parties have an opportunity to review --
17
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, did I say that
     was outside legal fees, I believe? Let me just check my
18
19
     notes on the 30(b)(6) deps. I didn't say but I meant that to
20
     be outside legal fees.
21
              MR. WILLIAMS:
                              Thank you.
22
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Outside counsel fees.
23
                              The parties request as to both this
              MR. WILLIAMS:
24
     and as to the vendors' cost that we should have an
25
     opportunity to review --
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: The reasonableness.

MR. WILLIAMS: -- the reasonableness and comment on those, rather than simply submitting a bill.

And then a related point as to the vendors and production cost, to the extent this has not yet been done, in all the cases IPP reviewed in preparing for today where this issue has come up, the serving party if costs were shifted had some opportunity to evaluate proposals and have input into what was done and how it was done, and we think in this instance all of our firms routinely retain the same types of discovery vendors that the OEMs will probably be seeking. We would like the opportunity before any contracts are signed to be part of that process because it might be, for example, if they all need to do it we can secure one vendor to do it for all of them at a cost savings, and we think we should be given that opportunity.

will accept that, and when we draft the order please insert that. When I referenced the fees and costs of the 30(b)(6) deps or the fees and costs of the production I mean the reasonable fees and costs, and I agree that if there are going to be outside vendor contracts issued that you have the right to participate in establishing the reasonableness of those fees, and also with respect to the charges for internal employees you need to be advised in advance.

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1
              MR. WILLIAMS:
                              Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Anyone else have an issue?
 3
     Yes, sir, please identify yourself for the record.
 4
              MR. ELLIS: Abram Ellis on behalf of Standard
 5
     Electric and the Diamond Electric defendants.
 6
              One point of clarification, Your Honor, on the
 7
     extra confidentiality protections you have granted the OEMs.
 8
     We certainly don't want to take any action, assuming you are
 9
     not suggesting that the protective order that is already in
10
     place is insufficient to cover, for example, the parties' own
11
     confidentiality. We, of course, have produced sensitive
12
     documents, the plaintiffs have and plaintiffs will be
13
     producing sensitive documents, the defendants and we are all
14
     comfortable, of course, with the protective order in place.
15
     In light of that, some of the OEMS have already been
16
     producing documents pursuant to the protective order, and our
     operating assumption is that those documents have sufficient
17
18
     protection already and that those categories of documents
19
     that have already been produced are not in need of this extra
20
     protection.
21
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You are absolutely
22
               This is a, quote, crown jewel extra security
23
     precaution for the pricing information.
24
              MR. ELLIS:
                           Thank you.
25
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Wolfson?
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MR. WOLFSON: Thank you, Special Master.
Just on this provision about the input into what
document vendors the OEMs chose, I just want to make sure
that we have the ability to choose the vendor of our choice.
There are some vendors that may not be involved in this case
but the OEMs use on a regular basis, but the parties can have
some input perhaps into the pricing for that or just say we
think it is reasonable or unreasonable.
SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You will have the ultimate
say-so, on the other hand if they can beat the price with a
reputable company then you have to match the price because
I'm sure General Motors can command the lowest price in town
on document reproduction.
MR. WOLFSON: Just want to make sure we have that
authority.
SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Is that acceptable,
Mr. Williams?
MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, Your Honor.
SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You are doing the orders,
Mr. Hemlock, you are doing the orders, three of them?
MR. HEMLOCK: I don't know that we
SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Well, yes, three orders.
MR. HEMLOCK: Yes. We were going to take on two of
them. We will figure it out, Your Honor.
SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Ms. Romanenko is doing 31?

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MS. ROMANENKO:
                               Correct.
 2
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And I asked you to do,
 3
     one, the general order, two, the crown jewel order, and,
     three, the data order.
 4
 5
               MR. HEMLOCK:
                            We will get them.
 6
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay.
                                               You can enlist
 7
     someone to assist you.
 8
                              Thank you.
               MR. WILLIAMS:
 9
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes, Ms. Romanenko.
10
               MS. ROMANENKO: Your Honor, just on request
11
     number 31, I want to very quickly address the issue of timing
12
     of production. We would like to request 30 days, we think
13
     that's more time than, for instance, sometimes defendants
14
     have requested while moving to compel against dealerships.
15
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: It will be fine to give it
16
     to you for 30 days, absolutely, but I can anticipate you are
17
     going to be arguing this in January before Judge Battani.
18
               MS. ROMANENKO:
                               Thank you.
19
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Can we now
20
     take the parties and adjourn into the jury room and have our
21
     court reporter join us.
22
               (At 11:22 a.m., brief recess.)
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24
               (At 11:26 a.m. proceedings reconvene.)
25
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: This is a continuation of
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our motion hearing on the parties' motions to compel production of documents from the original equipment manufacturers.

I have made an overarching ruling on this motion, and now we are going to address on an OEM-by-OEM basis a particular order involving that OEM and the moving parties. These discussions grew out of the mediation sessions that occurred yesterday, and in some instances back in November.

So who would like to -- we are starting with General Motors. Who would like to start with General Motors? I have in front of me an outline of category of documents and the positions of the parties.

Sir, please identify yourself.

MR. KLEIN: Sheldon Klein, counsel for Tokai Rika parties, and here speaking on behalf of the defendants and other parties.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay.

MR. KLEIN: I'm glad to report we have an agreement on all terms. After discussing on the term sheet or whatever we are going to call the document there was one open issue, but I spoke with Mr. Wolfson after your ruling this morning and he believes, and I concur, that that issue was essentially resolved in light of your issues -- in light of your ruling. I don't know if you want us to read this into the record or --

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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: No, no.
 2
     though is anxious to speak.
 3
              MR. WOLFSON: Yes, just one issue on that.
     profitability summary reviews are the pricing methodology
 4
 5
     documents, and this is -- sorry, I wanted to address one
 6
     issue with that.
 7
              The -- they are not centrally kept, they are kept I
 8
     believe the testimony established by a custodian, so I think
 9
     what we need to work out is how we go about finding them if,
10
     as again, with respect to the order, if Judge Battani upholds
11
     that portion of the order that we have to produce them.
12
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Let me ask
13
     this in order so that we don't have to read this into the
14
     record, can we submit this as an exhibit to the record and
15
     have it marked confidential, is that acceptable? That way we
16
     will know what it is and the Judge will know what it is, and
17
     if there is any dispute it is in the record. Acceptable,
18
     Mr. Klein?
19
              MR. KLEIN:
                           Acceptable to me.
20
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Wolfson?
              MR. WOLFSON: Yes, Your Honor -- or Special Master.
21
22
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Any other issues you may
23
     have, sir?
24
              MR. WOLFSON: That the profitability summary
25
     reviews were the only open issue from what I understand.
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams? MR. WILLIAMS: Well, I have a very small housekeeping point. Judge Battani has been very concerned that we follow the appropriate procedures for sealing, so I think we will work with you to submit to Judge Battani the findings she will need to make so she can seal the record. And just for clarity, it will be on MR. KLEIN: page 2 of what was submitted to you, and you will see that for --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We will refer to this as General Motors' Exhibit A. MR. KLEIN. Okay. You will see that for each of the boxes we indicate what's agreed, what's not agreed. What wasn't agreed as of the time we printed up this document is the profitability summary reviews, but I want to make clear that that also -- it is also the monthly pricing review decs, and it is based on your ruling as to the protocol for producing the crown jewels, that's the basis on which we now conclude that it is -- that it is resolved. Is that fair? MR. WOLFSON: As to the substance but what I understood is the -- from the ruling that we can't have wholesale custodian searches and that we would negotiate at most a handful, so to the extent that we would do so in order to find these decs that I think is the area of open discussion remaining.

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MR. KLEIN:
                           Understood. That's consistent with the
 2
     order this morning so --
 3
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Counsel, I
     appreciate your good work.
 4
 5
                             Thank you.
              MR. WOLFSON:
 6
                                        Thank you very much.
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
 7
              MR. WOLFSON:
                             Thank you Special Master.
 8
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Do we have any other
 9
     wholesale agreements that we can take and get off of this
     docket, or are there contested ones only?
10
11
              MR. HEMLOCK: Your Honor, I think with respect to a
12
     couple of the OEMs we had discussed yesterday the notion of
13
     not seeking a ruling today but rather waiting until next week
14
     and if we couldn't wrap up the agreement we would put in very
15
     brief letter statements.
16
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Correct.
17
              MR. HEMLOCK: So that I think is the case with
18
     respect to Toyota and Honda, if I am right. Any others?
                                                                No.
19
     So in that regard I don't know how you want to proceed
20
     with --
21
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: How do we stand with
22
     Nissan?
23
              MR. ELLIS:
                          Your Honor, if we were given a few
24
     minutes to confer with Nissan's counsel I suspect we will get
25
     close to -- we will know if we are at a baked deal or not.
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Counsel, please
 2
     identify yourself.
 3
              MR. ELLIS:
                           I'm sorry. Abram Ellis, counsel for
     Standard Electric and Diamond Electric.
 4
 5
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Do you want to go into the
 6
     jury room and ask the Nissan counsel to meet you in the
 7
     hallway and --
 8
              MR. ELLIS:
                           I will do that.
 9
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: So we will defer on Nissan
10
     at this point. We had an agreement with respect to
11
     Honda North America as a result of the November mediation,
12
     correct?
              MR. HEMLOCK: Well --
13
14
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We did.
15
              MR. HEMLOCK: I think we thought we maybe did or
16
     the parties thought so, but as is sometimes the case I think
17
     looking at it more closely some issues arose but, again, I do
18
     think that with Honda my colleague --
19
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, I said Honda
20
     North America, not Honda Indiana of America.
21
                             Oh, I'm sorry --
              MR. HEMLOCK:
22
                             It is Subaru of --
              MS. METZGER:
23
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I'm so sorry.
24
              MR. HEMLOCK: Subaru of America we are done.
25
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And we are moving towards
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1
     an order?
 2
              MR. HEMLOCK: On Subaru of America I believe that's
 3
     the case.
              MR. AMATO: Subaru of Indiana. I'm Jeffery Amato.
 4
 5
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Amato, yes, I'm aware
 6
     that Subaru of Indiana is here and they need to be addressed,
 7
     but in November as a result of the mediation we reached I
     believe an agreement with Subaru of America.
 8
 9
              MR. AMATO:
                         That's right, and I don't think that
10
     their counsel --
11
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: They are not even here,
12
     but I'm asking -- inquiring are we working towards an order
     on them?
13
14
              MR. AMATO: Yes, we can submit it.
15
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. All right.
16
              MR. HEMLOCK: So in light of that I don't know if
17
     Chrysler might be the next appropriate --
18
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes.
                                              So you told me that
19
     Nissan is going to need a few more minutes and you told me
20
     that it is Honda and Toyota that may have an open issue and
21
     we will get to a letter format if we have to.
22
              MR. HEMLOCK:
                            Exactly.
23
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Can somebody ask
24
     the representative of Honda to please join us?
25
              Mr. Hemlock, I did not mean to make you my errand
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boy.
          I apologize.
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              MR. HEMLOCK:
                             I have done worse.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I can't tell you how many
     cups of coffee I made as an associate. In those days we had
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 5
     percolating pots too.
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                             I can't tell you how many I drank.
              MR. HEMLOCK:
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, please identify
 8
     yourself.
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              MR. PURCELL:
                            Yes, sir.
                                        Dan Purcell from Keker &
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     VanNest for the Honda entities.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And do we have an outline?
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              MR. ROWE: Yes, Your Honor. David Rowe for Sanden
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     International USA on behalf of the requesting parties to
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     address the Honda issues.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Do we have a copy
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     of an outline for me?
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              MR. ROWE:
                         We do, Your Honor.
                                              And to get
18
     Mr. Purcell up to speed, because I don't think he was in the
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     courtroom a few minutes ago, we discussed, Dan, attaching
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     these outline notes to the record so that it will be more
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     clear what the parties are agreeing on.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: But only as a sealed
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     exhibit and we know we have to go through the hoops to make
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     them a sealed exhibit.
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              MR. PURCELL: That's fine. I mean, I do think that
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what was agreed by the parties in the course of mediation, I assume Your Honor is going to -- Special Master is going to essentially make that part of a written order directing Honda and the other OEMs to comply with what was agreed.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I am expecting that the parties will draft an order as to each specific OEM, that the OEM will sign off on the order at least as to form, I will have the order entered and we will have to again I believe make it subject to confidentiality, seal it, and then it will be subject to your right to appeal or the moving party's right to appeal.

MR. PURCELL: That was one thing I wanted to check on and it sounds like that that's -- we are all on the same page, that it will be appealable. My client is a little uncomfortable with something that's agreed to in mediation and sort of losing the force of an appeal, we don't want to be waiving our right to appeal something to Judge Battani just because it was an accommodation that we reached in mediation.

MR. ROWE: We are okay making it into a form of an order compelling Honda to produce documents subject to the agreements we have reached in a compromised effort, and, Dan, to give you -- Mr. Purcell, to give you some additional comfort, my idea of attaching the outline to the record is simply to inform the parties' ability to draft the final

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order. I don't envision this as some sort of formal stipulation at this point that we would necessary be stuck with. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I understand that it is not a formal stipulation that either side is stuck with, but having participated in the mediations yesterday from my perspective it is my decision, I'm exercising my discretion, to adopt that as my order. Mr. Williams? MR. WILLIAMS: I apologize if the response to your question was pending. I would like to ask counsel for Honda through the Court, to the extent an agreement was reached in mediation that would have provided more than the Special Master ruled today, if you could advise, does that mean you will maintain the agreement you made in the mediation with us? MR. PURCELL: We are not expecting to be appealing something that we have agreed to, it is just a question of mediation is a little bit different context from a contested motion and so I assume that both sides would retain their right to appeal any aspects of the Court's order. MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Counsel. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Counsel, you have an outline for me? MR. ROWE: I do, Your Honor. And based on further

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discussions with Mr. Purcell this morning I believe it will
be prudent to note just a few changes to the written outline
that I had given to you, also in light of the rulings that
you issued this morning.
         Looking at -- do we need to mark that as an
exhibit?
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We are going to call this
FCA -- no, Honda Exhibit A but it is not going to go into the
record physically until the sealing has been completed.
         MR. ROWE:
                    Okay. Understood.
                                        In an attempt to be
a little more clear then, referring to Honda Exhibit A, on
page 1, the first category under purchase and procurement
documents --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                 Yes.
         MR. ROWE: -- discussing the transactional purchase
data, and you will see that Honda had agreed that either has
or will produce its -- what it considered its live accounts
payable data and it estimated it had about three years worth.
         In light of the Court's ruling this morning that
legacy systems that had reasonably accessible data would also
be produced, Honda will be producing older data from those
legacy systems to the extent that it can reasonable restore
and produce that data.
         Did I get that right, Mr. Purcell?
         MR. PURCELL: You did.
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1 MR. ROWE: And the next category under the APR 2 related documents? 3 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes. Actually it would be the rebate 4 MR. ROWE: 5 information. 6 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: 7 MR. PURCELL: I think that's included in the APR 8 related document section of the chart. 9 MR. ROWE: Yes. 10 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: It is the first box, Honda 11 will produce live data showing rebates paid to Honda by AVRP 12 and bearing suppliers. 13 MR. ROWE: Yes. And we had said that there was an 14 open item on whether Honda could access older data. 15 Mr. Purcell reports that Honda's older data would fall within 16 the category of your order announced this morning that does 17 not have to be produced, and so I just wanted to get that on 18 the record to note that that's no longer an open item. 19 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Very good. Thank you. 20 MR. ROWE: There is also reference to a database, 21 the cost management system database. We had said it was an 22 open item where Honda was going to give us a representative 23 sample, and then the requesting parties would look at that 24 representative sample and determine whether they needed more 25 data from that database. Honda is representing that the data

that is in the CMS database is duplicative of the e-quote

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     database.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I heard that yesterday.
                          Except for -- perhaps for some bills of
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              MR. ROWE:
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     material that would be in the CMS database that are not in
 6
     the e-quote database.
                            Having had that discussion with
 7
     Mr. Purcell this morning, speaking only for
 8
     Sanden International, I don't think we need the CMS database
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     but just because of logistics I haven't had a chance to speak
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     with the other serving parties, and not to get us too
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     sidelined but if we could spend 30 seconds to see if we can
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     make an agreement on that or if we need to leave it as an
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     open item, that would be helpful.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Off the record?
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     want to go talk to them?
               (An off-the-record discussion was held at
16
              11:42 a.m.)
17
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, back on the
19
     record.
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              MR. PURCELL: Yes. So we have reached an
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     accommodation on the CMS database. The non-duplicative part
22
     of that database, which is the bill of materials, the parties
23
     are going to get us a list of models for which they want a
24
     bill of materials and Honda will produce a bill of material
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     for those models from the CMS database.
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Any other 2 issues? 3 There is an open item on the CSS MR. ROWE: database, the cost simulation system. Honda has already 4 5 produced data from full model changes. In the outline we 6 gave you there is an open issue as to whether we want or need 7 data from mid-model changes, and the requesting parties are 8 close to agreeing that we don't need the mid-model changes 9 but the counsel for EPPs are checking on one thing literally 10 at this moment, so if we can give it another minute then we 11 can report on that. 12 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We can go back off the 13 record. 14 MR. PURCELL: Well, actually there are a couple issues we can address while we wait for that. 15 16 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: 17 MR. PURCELL: So we heard Your Honor's comments and 18 rulings in the discussion this morning about the crown jewel 19 pricing information. For Honda this is the share drive we 20 were talking about yesterday which has the pricing milestone 21 documents, and yesterday we had agreed as a compromise to 22 produce the pricing milestone documents for the latest 23 full-model change I guess for the Civic or the Accord, one or 24 the other, it is in my notes. We would be willing to produce 25 the pricing milestone documents for full-model changes to the

extent that we have it, but we would like to draw the line there.

We would like to not produce the rest of the share drive which contains a whole bunch of other irrelevant documents related to design changes, that also has some more trivial documents related to the mid-model changes where they are really not revisiting very much about the model and really not changing the price other than to account for inflation and things like that.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel?

MR. ROWE: Again, speaking only for Sanden because I haven't had a chance to speak to the other requesting parties, we are okay with that proposal except we would add another request; there was the vehicle invoice breakdown document that Mr. Yumenoto testified to in his deposition, so our proposal would be --

THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. The name -MR. PURCELL: It is Y-U-M-E-N-O-T-O.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please, just to make sure the record is clear, start this over.

MR. ROWE: Yes, Your Honor. So, again, speaking for Sanden International, because I haven't had a chance to speak to my colleagues, Sanden would be okay with accepting Honda's proposal for the PowerPoints for all of the models, full model changes on all of the checkpoints along the way,

plus we would also ask for a document that Barren Yumenoto described as a vehicle invoice breakdown, which is some sort of spreadsheet, so if we could get both of those Sanden would be happy but we need to check with my other colleagues to see if that's a deal that the requesting parties can make as a whole.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Can you live with that?

MR. PURCELL: I think it depends on the extent to which they are going to ask for additional things. I would hate to open the door and then have a truckload of cattle barge through it, that is something we can consider.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Other issue.

MR. PURCELL: It is a bad metaphor, I know.

So there was a mention in the chart of additional 30(b)(6) depositions, we don't think that's appropriate or necessary, we don't think that they have identified any other cost documents or data that they need or that could exist beyond what we have already agreed to produce, which is basically America Honda's purchasing data when it buys the car from the factory and then the sales data when it sells cars to the dealer, that's at the VIN level, we have agreed to produce that. So in the absence of any real showing or even articulation of other information that they need beyond that, a 30(b)(6) depo doesn't seem appropriate to us.

MR. ROWE: The requesting parties as of yesterday

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still were listing this as an open item, and I don't have anything else to report to you on that. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. MR. PURCELL: And one more thing, and I think this is going to take the sting out of the disagreement we had yesterday about the information that the dealer self reported Again, I don't think this is anywhere near a complete data set, but in a minority of cases dealers do self report sales data to Honda. I am told that that really doesn't have personal identifying information such as the name of the purchaser, the address, it really is just the model and the sales price, and there may be a VIN associated. If that's the case, if the Court orders us to do that we would produce that. Our dealers very much don't want us to so we do object to that, but we understand if the Court orders us to do it we will, and it doesn't seem like we will need to redact any personal information. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You have put a smile on Ms. Romanenko's face. Ms. Romanenko. MS. ROMANENKO: Your Honor, yesterday you mentioned giving us a short period for dealerships to object if they did not want the data to be produced, so I think that would be appropriate.

MR. PURCELL: I didn't mean to forget about that,

we would like to have ten days or some reasonable period of time to notify our dealers and give them a chance to speak up.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, with respect to this one, before we get to Mr. Williams, which is produce the dealer reported data, does not contain personal information, provide the dealer ten days notice to object and be heard on that?

MR. ROWE: Yes, that's fine with the requesting party.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams?

MR. WILLIAMS: Sorry to belabor it, I think I would agree as for the order, but if it doesn't have this information that is asserted to be subject to protection then if I could just inquire what is it that they are being given an opportunity to object to? Information is being produced by the OEMs that is pursuant to a protective order so I don't know what it is that we are protecting now.

MR. PURCELL: We have contractual relationships with and obligations to our dealers. Our dealers consider this to be extremely private and confidential information for reasons of their own. They are not here other than through counsel that represents a small minority of them. We don't want to run afoul of any contractual obligation or just frankly dealer relationship obligations, and it seems like a

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very modest request to get a small period of objection. Mr. Williams is right and there is not any personal identification information, the dealers probably won't object or the objection would be overruled and the material would be produced. MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Let's give them the right to object, sir. Anything else? MR. PURCELL: I think other than the one open issue that's it -- or the one remaining issue to be --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Well, I think there were three; the one that they were discussing in the hallway and two more you identified that was acceptable to your client but you had to check and --MR. PURCELL: Right. I was referring to the one that Ms. Smedley was checking on where we don't know yet whether there is a dispute, the mid-model changes. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, please identify yourself. MR. SHOTZBARGER: Williams Shotzbarger for the truck and equipment dealer plaintiffs. One bigger open issue, at least from our perspective, is the issue of all-terrain vehicles and side-by-side vehicles that are manufactured and/or sold by Honda. I'm willing to argue that now while we wait on

1 clarification as to the other issues. 2 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I want to see if I have an 3 agreement here first. MR. SHOTZBARGER: 4 Sure. 5 MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure if it is my turn, but 6 if I could comment on the outstanding item, this is what we 7 are told to this point, we can't agree to give it up, we are 8 going to verify if we have access to different ways that 9 would give us the ability to agree to that but we are not 10 able to do that yet, so we can't agree to eliminate the VIN 11 models. 12 MR. SHOTZBARGER: Did you say can? 13 MR. WILLIAMS: Cannot agree to eliminate the VIN 14 models but we are trying to see if we may be able to through other means accommodate that request. 15 16 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And how long do we think 17 it will take to identify that? 18 MR. WILLIAMS: About 10 or 15 minutes. 19 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Why don't we 20 just sit down, maybe I need to hear from truck and equipment 21 dealers, and then we'll come back if we have it. If we don't 22 then we will go -- I saw counsel who was negotiating with 23 Nissan come back in the courtroom and he was smiling so I 24 don't know if he's got indigestion or if we have reached an 25 agreement.

1 MR. ELLIS: They are not mutually exclusive, but we 2 need -- we'll be ready in about 30 minutes Your Honor. 3 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Very good. Let's talk to the truck and equipment dealers. Identify 4 5 yourself again, Counsel. 6 MR. SHOTZBARGER: Williams Shotzbarger of 7 Duane Morris for the truck and equipment dealers. 8 Special Master, we request that Special Master 9 order that all-terrain vehicles and side-by-side vehicles 10 that are manufactured and sold by Honda sold in the United 11 States are relevant to our cases, and that you order the 12 production of documents with regard to those vehicles. 13 Throughout the meet-and-confer process Honda has refused to 14 acknowledge that these vehicles are part of our cases, the 15 parties are at an impasse and this is ripe for decision by 16 you today. 17 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Are they within the 18 definition of the parts or the vehicles involved in the 19 complaints? 20 MR. SHOTZBARGER: It is our position that they are. 21 That definition within the subpoena, the definition of 22 vehicle, it appears in paragraph number 22, it specifically 23 mentions agricultural equipment, and that phrase appears --24 in addition to the subpoena in the definition of vehicle that 25 phrase appears in our wire harnesses, bearings and occupant

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safety systems complaints. Further than that, in our radiators and starters and alternators complaint we specifically say agricultural equipment including ATVs designed and/or marketed for agricultural use. And if I may approach, I have a picture which I would like to mark. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please do. MR. SHOTZBARGER: I'd like to mark this as Honda Exhibit B. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay. Special Master, this is a picture of a side-by-side, the 2015 Honda Pioneer. This image was taken off of -- you can see at the bottom hondanews.com, that's an official Honda website where they release press releases and images such as this one used for marketing and otherwise how they can sell these vehicles. Now, just so the record is clear, this vehicle appears to be in a barn, there are bales of hay next to it, and it is pretty clear in the back of it that Honda is marketing these vehicles to farmers, to ranchers, to all kinds of people who although the vehicle is not specifically on a road that's in the definition of vehicle, the definition of vehicle in the subpoena specifically says agricultural equipment. We have tried to meet and confer with Honda on this issue, we wrote them a letter and we never got a formal

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response, we brought this up on calls. We do not have any information about the burden associated with Honda's production of these vehicles. What we do know is that they are sold by America Honda Motor Company, they are subject to the subpoena, they are the only Honda entity that sells vehicles in the United States, so we know they are the ones selling these vehicles, and because truck and equipment dealers are a serving party to the subpoena we would respectfully request that you order the production of documents and data related to Honda sale of these vehicles in the United States. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I heard you say three times agricultural all-terrain vehicles? MR. SHOTZBARGER: Agricultural equipment. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: This does not involve recreational all-terrain vehicles? MR. SHOTZBARGER: We would submit it does, and similarly to these side-by-sides, there are also marketing materials where we have seen the all-terrain vehicles are marketed to ranchers and to farmers. I recall a discussion the parties had last night about this issue, and certain serving parties have these vehicles to get around their farms and ranches. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You see the commercial of the all-terrain vehicles where people go off-roading in an

ATV. Is that included in your request?

MR. SHOTZBARGER: It is.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Are those vehicles being produced and sold by Honda?

MR. SHOTZBARGER: Yes, that's within our request. We would submit that those vehicles are also used on farms and ranches. These vehicles, like we said in our radiators complaint, our starters and alternators complaint, they are designed and/or marketed for agricultural use, and I think this exhibit is just one instance of that that clearly shows that Honda does market these vehicles for those uses.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Purcell.

MR. PURCELL: So starting with the definition of vehicle in the subpoena, which is controlling here, the first sentence talks about vehicles that are made for use on the road, that would exclude ATVs and side-by-sides. The second sentence of the vehicle definition talks about certain specific categories of vehicles and then has a catchall, and other similar vehicles at the end of it, and I think that's what counsel is relying on but, of course, Your Honor is right, most ATVs and side-by-sides are not made intended use for agricultural purposes, they are used for recreational purposes. There is certainly nothing in the subpoena that relates to recreational vehicles or would bring those vehicles within the scope of the subpoena, and it would be

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pretty difficult for Honda to disentangle which ATVs are used for recreational purposes versus agricultural purposes.

Honda doesn't know that. Honda certainly also markets these vehicles for recreational purposes, that's what people typically think of when they think of ATVs.

A little bit about the burden and about the significance of this data. The burden on Honda here is significant because these vehicles are managed and the data about their manufacture is kept in a different Honda facility. It is not kept in Ohio with North American purchasing, it is kept, I believe, in North Carolina at a separate Honda facility so you are dealing with different personnels, different systems, and it would be an entirely new process to try to investigate those systems and how they are maintained, and really this is a de minimus amount of commerce. Honda has sold 4 million ATVs and side-by-sides since 1989, so we are not talking about something that is going to be driving any economic analysis here, this is really a rounding error in terms of any regression and in terms of any calculation of passthrough or damages.

So we think as far as striking a balance between the substantial efforts Honda has already undertaken to produce a reasonable amount of documents and the burden on Honda, we think that in striking that balance the request for ATV and side-by-side information should be denied.

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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, are you in the

anti-vibrational rubber parts and bearing cases? MR. SHOTZBARGER: We are in bearings, we are not in anti-vibrational rubber parts. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Your response? MR. SHOTZBARGER: First, with regard to the definition, counsel is right, we are relying on that catchall that comes at the end, other such vehicles, that's one. However, like I had said, agricultural equipment is specifically within the definition in paragraph 22 in the subpoena. Second, with regard to the burden, this is the first time I have ever heard from Honda regarding the burden. We have been trying to meet and confer with them, we sent them letters, we never got responses. We got one one-paragraph e-mail saying that it wasn't within the definition. So to the extent that Honda wants to argue about burden today, I would submit that that should be excluded from Your Honor's consideration because this is the first time we've even gotten this information from Honda that they should have been giving us throughout the several, several months stemming from when we were here in March and when we are here today. Third, with regard to the allegation that this is de minimus, the truck and equipment dealer plaintiffs, we

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have evidence that these vehicles were affected by the conspiracies that are at issue in these parts cases, so we would submit that regardless of how many we brought claims on behalf of these affected dealers who are injured and damaged and so therefore they could not be more relevant to our cases, that's why we specifically put ATVs in our complaint and side-by-sides because we know that they are relevant. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Thank you very much, Counsel. Again, I'm in a position where I have to exercise discretion, and I'm going to exercise discretion in favor of ordering discovery for the ATVs, agricultural and recreational. So, Counsel, I'm going to need you to prepare a special order on that and you can piggyback on the existing Honda order that simply says that with respect to this order it has been extended to agricultural and recreational vehicles. Just one clarification, ATVs and MR. SHOTZBARGER: side-by-sides? SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And side-by-sides, yes. Thank you. MR. SHOTZBARGER: Thank you. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel? MR. ROWE: Your Honor, very quickly, we were discussing whether we can cut a deal on taking for pricing

the checkpoint PowerPoint slides. Not all of my colleagues are prepared to do that, so we want to leave it as is in the chart where it is an open item and we will get samples and then come back and let Honda know --

special Master Esshaki: All right. I'm going to need a closing date on that where if it is not -- just like we were suggesting for some of the other parties, we have some open issues, we can't simply leave the issues open, I'm going to need a closing date, and if you have not resolved it by that date certain what I am suggesting and requesting, you don't have to adhere to my request, is that you give me a short letter on the open issue that has not been resolved and I will resolve it by a -- on the papers as opposed to coming back for a hearing. Is that acceptable?

MR. ROWE: That's acceptable.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Honda?

MR. PURCELL: One issue I see with that, Your
Honor, because these are the crown jewel information that we
have been talking about that is going to be subject to this
restrictive production, it is not clear to me how counsel are
going to evaluate this information and whether it is
significant enough and certainly how long will that take. I
mean, there is the appeals process, and I don't know whether
this information is going to be produced as far as set that
date certain that I think we all agree it would be a good

thing to get this wrapped up.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Well, let me suggest that what I am hearing is that with respect to the moving parties there is not an agreement on whether this information should be -- the information should be substituted -- the agreed-upon information should be substituted across the line of the moving parties, so I would assume that you are either going to be able to get agreement or not within ten days, and that I could have something in my hands within ten days describing for me what the issue is and I can resolve it in writing before you get to Judge Battani, which I think will occur probably the middle of January.

MR. PURCELL: From my perspective, given the detail that the witness went into at the deposition about these documents and what's in them and how they do trace the evolution of MSRP and any impact that cost has on the evolution of MSRP, that seems reasonable to me. If the holdup is the production of these, and I always forget what they are called, the vehicle --

MR. ROWE: Vehicle invoice breakdown.

MR. PURCELL: Correct, that's something I could take a minute and confer with counsel about if that's the holdup. If they are looking for something beyond that Honda would object to that, so I think we would need a ruling on that.

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MR. ROWE: The moving parties are just asking for representative samples of the checkpoint PowerPoints and representative samples of the vehicle invoice breakdown so that -- and the goal, honestly, Your Honor, is to confirm for ourselves that this would be sufficient information and we won't need anything else, and we think that we can do that analysis within the ten days that you've proposed. MR. PURCELL: The question I have is how are these documents going to be produced in light of Your Honor's not yet entered but oral order about security measures taken for price-setting documents? SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Suggestions on that? MR. ROWE: Well, I believe we were going to nominate firms, and so we could just have -- we would speed up our nomination of the firms, and then Honda would produce directly to those select firms. MR. WILLIAMS: So treated as if the order that you said you would enter had been entered. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Had been entered. All right. MR. PURCELL: We can do that. Are there other issues that are still hanging here with Honda? From our perspective everything is as MR. ROWE: reflected in the outline. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Define our, who is our?

1	MR. ROWE: The moving parties.
2	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you.
3	MR. WILLIAMS: With one caveat. As to the
4	mid-model question that came up during the discussion, we
5	have not received the confirmation that we, end payors, can
6	forego it, so I would say if we can add that, I think we can
7	answer very soon. If ten days is when you would like it to
8	be resolved and submitted to you by, that's fine, we could
9	probably do it sooner, but at least as of right now
10	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I would like you to do it
11	as soon as possible.
12	MR. WILLIAMS: What I proposed would be by next
13	Wednesday we will tell you our position and see if we can
14	reach an agreement, if not we will submit the one pager,
15	whatever it is going to be, and ask you to rule on it.
16	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I don't want to be
17	Mr. Cratchit and Christmas Eve standing over the books with a
18	candle reading your arguments.
19	MR. WILLIAMS: Nor do we want be you to be. Next
20	Wednesday we will close that out, and suggest by next Friday
21	if we have to submit something to you we will submit it to
22	you.
23	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Have we finished all of
24	the issues on Honda?
25	MR. ROWE: Yes.
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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: You will prepare the necessary document, the order, get approval, obviously this has to occur after that last hanging issue is resolved? MR. ROWE: Yes. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Send it to Honda for their approval, include the magic language on the appeal rights. All right. Who is next in the box? MR. HEMLOCK: Chrysler or Subaru. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Young lady, would you mind asking the representative of Subaru to join us. I think Nissan is looking for their opposing party. I saw counsel for Nissan just gesturing in the window. While we are waiting I will tell you a true story. I was handling a really complex arbitration in my office, and we had a very, very fine firm from Mississippi that was defending the case. We had gone through seven days of hearings and was right about this time of year, and the claimant's counsel was a local firm, very well established, somebody who is in this case, and we closed the hearing for that day, day number seven, and I walked back to my office and on my desk is a holiday basket from the plaintiffs' law firm. So I debated for a couple minutes. Counsel had not

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yet left, and so I gathered them all back into the hearing
room and said, look, I have to disclose this to you, I just
went back to my desk, I found this holiday basket on my desk
from claimant's counsel, and I said I want you to know all I
do is I take that basket and put it into our social room, any
of our employees can have whatever is in there that they
want, but I wanted that disclosure made. The firm from
Mississippi said well, sir, you are going to be surprised at
the size of our basket tomorrow.
         All right. Subaru.
         MS. METZGER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: An outline, please.
         MS. METZGER: Yes.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you. Again, this
outline will be attached as Exhibit A, Subaru Exhibit A -- it
is actually, to be more precise, Subaru Indiana America.
                       Subaru of Indiana America --
         MS. METZGER:
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Subaru of Indiana America
Exhibit A.
         MS. METZGER: Subaru of Indiana Automotive, Inc.
                                                           Ι
was thinking of our other --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right.
                                              It will only
become attached when you go through the requirements for
sealing it, but this will be our record of what has been
agreed to.
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1	Now, please identify yourself for the record.
2	MS. METZGER: Kimberly Metzger for Subaru.
3	MS. SMEDLEY: Angela Smedley for the NTN defendants
4	but appearing on behalf of servicing parties.
5	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Can you tell me what is
6	the status of your negotiations with respect to a resolution
7	of this dispute?
8	MS. SMEDLEY: We believe we have resolved all open
9	issues at this point.
10	MS. METZGER: Yes.
11	MS. SMEDLEY: So we wanted to put the terms into
12	the record. One, just
13	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I really don't think you
14	need to if we are going to put Exhibit A in.
15	MS. SMEDLEY: We've just covered just a few little
16	nits that we will
17	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That changes Exhibit A.
18	MS. SMEDLEY: Yes, just a couple small things, we
19	will resubmit this to you this afternoon.
20	MS. METZGER: There is one issue, Special Master,
21	on which we need some clarification, and that's on the rebate
22	information.
23	SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes.
24	MS. METZGER: That's reflected on page 2, it is the
25	first full box. We are understanding that that is, per your
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earlier order, is being held in abeyance pending the order to
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     issue at a future date.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That is correct.
              MS. METZGER: So we would remove reference to the
 4
 5
     rebate information.
 6
                             I think I will add some language
              MS. SMEDLEY:
 7
     about the pending appeal.
 8
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Yes, feel free.
 9
              MS. SMEDLEY:
                             Instead of taking it out altogether.
10
              MR. WILLIAMS: Steve Williams for the end payors.
11
              A question of clarification because this was what I
12
     raised earlier, if a party agreed to provide something I had
13
     not construed your ruling as being a means to then take that
14
     back because you might have a different ruling.
                                                       So I just
15
     want to clarify, is that Subaru's position that you are now
16
     walking back from that offer?
17
              MS. METZGER:
                            No, we are not walking back from it.
18
     First of all, this was a point of discussion that was still
19
     open as of yesterday, and then the Special Master made his
20
     order which he made applicable to all of the orders that
21
     were -- not the orders but the agreements which were to come,
22
     so we understood that this was applicable in the same way
23
     that it was to every other agreement that would issue.
24
              MS. SMEDLEY:
                            So, yes, we did not consider this an
25
     open issue but we did understand that you had to go back to
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find out how exactly you would locate information in the vendor -- in the database. MS. METZGER: Well, we did agree -- my recollection of what we agreed to is to find out how the SAP database was structured and what information could be gleaned, but per our earlier order we explained that there is not price level data in there and it may not be possible to discern what is the actual rebate information within that database. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I am going to apologize because I believe I have caused some confusion here about my I believe what's on appeal before Judge Battani is the issue of OEM rebates to automobile dealer plaintiffs. MS. METZGER: That was my misunderstanding then. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: The issue of rebates received by the OEMs from the suppliers is not the same issue. MS. METZGER: If that's not what the subject of the agreement was or the pending order --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: No, I want that clear, if at the end of the year the supplier is sending a check back to the OEM, it is what we used to call the 3/2/1 process, three percent first year, two percent second year, one percent third year, price reductions, that is not what I intended my ruling to be. The ruling that I was referencing

that says you can't have this information only goes to the

OEM rebates that flow through the dealers.

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2
                             That's not an issue in our situation.
              MS. METZGER:
 3
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: That's not an issue, and
     that's why I wanted this clarified, that rebates that flow
 4
 5
     from the suppliers to the OEMs are discoverable despite the
 6
     fact that there is this appeal going on on the auto dealers
 7
     rebate issue.
 8
              MS. METZGER:
                            Understood.
 9
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Okay.
10
              MS. METZGER: So we are still trying to resolve
11
     with our person at Subaru what this data will look like and
12
     what's actually available, so if we could put some language
13
     in there to reflect that ongoing discussion with Subaru, we
14
     are not trying to not produce it if we have it but it has to
15
     be some form that's useable.
16
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Understood. What I would
17
     recommend we do is I will give you -- how many days to
18
     complete this, to draft --
19
              MS. METZGER: Our gentleman is on vacation today,
20
     he's back on Monday and hopefully --
21
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Can we get something done
22
     by Wednesday of next week?
23
              MS. METZGER:
                            Yes.
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And if there is a dispute
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25
     you can bring it back to me in letter format and I will issue
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a ruling based upon the letters, is that acceptable, because
we don't have -- I don't want to bring you back for another
hearing -- briefing and hearing.
         MS. METZGER:
                       Sure.
         MS. SMEDLEY:
                       Thank you for your clarification on
the --
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Sorry that I misled not
just you but everybody, it just struck me. Thank you.
         MS. METZGER: Could I ask for some clarification
too, Your Honor?
                  What the actual issue is going -- how you
are going -- are you issuing an order?
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I'm asking counsel for the
moving parties to draft an order that comports with this with
adding the caveat that you said you need to get clarified by
next Wednesday perhaps, submit it to you, if you approve it
it will come back to me, it will be electronically entered,
and it has to have the magic language that either side has
the right to appeal to Judge Battani.
                       The concern that we have with the
         MS. METZGER:
order issuing is that this agreement is the result of
negotiations at mediation, and if an order issues then we've
got a different layer of obligation than we would with a
negotiated mediated resolution, and the concern is that if an
order issues instead of an agreement then that's not what we
understand the result of the mediation to be.
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MS. SMEDLEY:
                             I don't think we expect it would
 2
     effect compliance with --
 3
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Are you suggesting that
     you are prepared to enter into a stipulated -- a confidential
 4
 5
     stipulated order with this attached as Exhibit A?
 6
                            We are prepared to enter into an
              MS. METZGER:
 7
     agreement with the parties to do what we say here without
 8
     concessions from --
 9
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Waiving the appeal rights?
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              MS. METZGER: Without waiving appeal rights -- I'm
11
     sorry.
12
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I don't understand how you
13
     enter into an agreement -- mediated agreement and still
14
     retain your appeal rights?
15
              MS. METZGER: We intend to do what we say here in
16
     the agreement, but if an order issues then we've got a
17
     different set of obligations and could be read to have
18
     waived, for example, that they made a showing of good cause
19
     for some of this if a dispute arises in the future with
20
     regard to another case, that's our concern is that an order
21
     is different from a mediated -- in our view, from a mediated
22
     settlement or mediated agreement.
23
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I would like to open this
24
     up for other comment please.
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              MS. SMEDLEY: I think that's similar to this
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document, we could indicate that this is pursuant to the parties' agreement, I think that's how we start most of the agreed-upon provisions. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: But without an order how do you get to appeal? MS. SMEDLEY: And have an order but indicate that you are ordering this pursuant to an agreement between the parties. Does that address your concern? MS. METZGER: The concern we have, and perhaps I didn't state this correctly, the concern we have is that if an order issues it could be read as a concession by Subaru that there has been a showing of good cause for this type of information if issues arise with regard to future cases. We don't anticipate this is going to affect anything that we do here because we intend to comply with this agreement, but the force and effect of an order in our opinion is different from the force and effect of a mediated agreement between us as regards to what might happen in the future. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Sir. MR. HEMLOCK: Adam Hemlock on behalf of the Bridgestone defendants. I feel very strongly we need an order for all of these cases for a couple of reasons. One, there needs to be consistency; two, there needs to be certainty that these things are going to get done, and I just worry that the

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distinction between an agreement and an order will somehow
raise -- I don't believe there is any bad faith on Subaru's
counsel, but I just worry that there is something we are
going to miss that an agreement doesn't catch that an order
does catch.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right.
         MR. HEMLOCK: As to reservation of rights I would
assume that could be addressed somehow.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I think counsel has
suggested a way out of this dilemma, which is to draft an
order that says this order is the result of a mediated
agreement and the parties are reserving their rights to
appeal this order and they're -- the agreement is extending
only to the issues that have been presented for this
mediation.
         MS. METZGER: That makes sense, that would be
acceptable.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: But no precedential
effect?
         MS. METZGER:
                       Absolutely.
         MS. SMEDLEY:
                       Agree.
                               Sure.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Are we done?
         MS. METZGER: Yes.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Counsel, thank you both,
you've been very cooperative.
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MS. METZGER:
                            I'm sorry. We did address a couple
 2
     wording changes, are you planning on making those?
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              MS. SMEDLEY: Yes, these are the ones I'm going to
     make and we will resubmit.
 4
 5
              MS. METZGER:
                             They are not substantive, just
 6
                       Thank you very much.
     wording changes.
 7
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you very much.
 8
              Nissan.
 9
                           I believe they are ready. Let me grab
              MR. ELLIS:
     them from the jury room.
10
11
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Very good.
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                           They need a few more minutes.
              MR. ELLIS:
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Should we then start the
14
     outliers with the open issues, Chrysler?
15
              Please identify yourself for the record, sir.
              MR. KLEIN: Sheldon Klein on behalf of the Tokai
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17
     Rika defendants and speaking for the parties.
18
               If I may, I'm going to submit to you a copy of an
19
     FCA document, although it is a little more complicated than
20
     the earlier ones, and I realize I left myself without one so
21
     if I could return to the table for a moment?
22
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: In fact, I understand that
23
     you left all of them back at the hotel room, sir. You were
24
     charged with the duty of making copies, which you did, but no
25
     one told you that you had to bring them.
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Well, that's actually more true than MR. KLEIN: 2 you realize. 3 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you for your good work, sir. 4 5 MR. KLEIN: Special Master, I just handed to you a 6 copy of a term sheet with respect to FCA, it is the version 7 that -- I submitted a version to FCA roughly 9:00 last night, 8 they came back with modifications. We haven't really had 9 Their modifications are not time to work through it. 10 acceptable in a number of respects, and I am going to suggest 11 a way forward especially in light of the fact that we have a 12 time cutoff but also because there is thorny issues and then 13 I will try to give a brief explanation of what the nature of 14 our concern is, and finally I will add to the extent that we 15 get into downstream issues Mr. Williams will be speaking to 16 them rather than myself. The basic nature of what is causing heartburn for 17 18 the parties here is that we submitted a term sheet, and 19 unfortunately I didn't bring a copy of that with me. 20 submitted a term sheet that to the best of my ability tried 21 to specifically describe what we understood was agreed to 22 during the mediation yesterday. 23 By way of example, we would specify they will 24 produce data from such-and-such system between years X and Y. 25 What came back to us is -- this is repeated over and over in

FCA's version of the term sheet, the parties accept FCA's offer of production, which is defined as what was contained in a series of letters plus their briefs, and by silence excluding what was agreed to yesterday in the mediation.

You know, the concern is, A, it apparently doesn't include what was agreed to or what we understood was agreed to yesterday in the mediation, and, B, it leaves us to fight down the road piecing together letters going back over 18 -- or 15 months now, and various briefs to figure out what it is that they are agreeing to.

So we can't accept -- I don't know if their offer of production, you know, what it consists of or how it differs or doesn't differ from the specific parameters that we understood was agreed to yesterday. Frankly, I think especially in light of time considerations, we aren't going to parse through this today, I mean, I'm glad to go at it but I do suspect at the end of the day the best use of all of our time, very much including yours, is to talk afterward amongst the parties and then go to the letter brief submission on a fairly tight schedule if we are unable to work that out.

MR. KASS: Colin Kass for FCA.

I just wanted to respond to that briefly. We did use the language, you know, the parties accept FCA's offer of production with respect to whatever category it was. Our offer of production hasn't changed, it is in the briefs, and

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it is what we agreed to yesterday. I don't believe there was really anything that we've agreed to that's not reflected on We are happy to work with them to -- if they want to put the offer of production to one particular place, a new place, we are happy to work with them on that, it is just that they were sort of making representations as to specifically what we were going to do that didn't necessarily -- you know, we just didn't have the time to determine whether there were some language in there that was not consistent with what we had previously agreed. And my understanding from the meet and confer yesterday was by and large we either reached agreement as to everything on the offer of production, except as to the areas that were of disagreement, most of which were not resolved yesterday, and that was reflected also on this term sheet. So that's our position as to the term sheet. think it is largely reflective of where the parties stand, and -- but I'm happy to work with them to work on additional or different language, if they would like. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Williams. MR. WILLIAMS: Your Honor, Steve Williams for the end payors. I have a slightly different perspective. you've ruled on the motion, that will go to Judge Battani. It doesn't seem like we have any agreement here, and it seems

that your order on the motion is the governing document at this point.

I should say, and I'm willing to have any further discussion during that process but I feel that you have ruled, we will submit an order, and the next step is going to be intentional objections to that order.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Kass?

MR. KASS: Your Honor, I mean, if they are now withdrawing their entire — their entire position going back to the subpoena as written, that's their position. If your order is basically enforcing the subpoena as they've written it or even as they've claimed to have narrowed it but still covers everything without all the discussions that we have had, if that is, in fact, your order, I didn't understand that to be your order, I expected there to be a FCA specific order, but if that is and that obviously would be what we would have to appeal, but it seems like the parties have made a lot of progress and if they want to go back to square one that's their choice, but then they have to realize that going back to square one means that there is an unenforceable subpoena on its face.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: The difficulty that I'm facing is that I think as identified by Mr. Klein, I can't tell from this outline what has been accepted and what has been rejected because the outline simply says -- the first

entry, transactional purchase data for defendant and non-defendant suppliers, the parties accept FCA's offer of production with regard to transactional purchase data. FCA will make reasonable inquiry as to whether supplier searches can be done by DUNS number. I don't know what FCA offer of production with regard to transactional purchase data is, and apparently from Mr. Klein it is contained in a series of e-mails or correspondence.

MR. KASS: It really isn't. We put that into our opposition belief, we explained exactly what our offer of production was, and we addressed each of the items in dispute at the time. So with respect to that -- with respect to that one, it is exactly what we discussed yesterday, it is exactly what is in our brief, which is they give us a list of suppliers, we will pull purchasing information by suppliers, and that was, in fact, the agreement and we've laid that out.

The only reason we referenced the other correspondence was because it was attached to the brief, but I think we have adequately summarized it, and I don't think there is any real dispute as to the parties with regard to that.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Let me say this, this outline is less than adequate. Okay. It is less than adequate. I cannot tell what -- I fully expected to have an outline that said these are the issues that have been agreed

upon, Chrysler is going to produce -- Fiat Chrysler of
America is going to produce this information from this system
for this period of time for these model years. Fiat Chrysler
of America is going to produce annual price reductions for
all of their vehicles during this period of time, and if
there was a dispute then the disputed issue is X, and the
parties' position is one, and FCA's position is two.

That is not what we have here. This is -- there is no way that I can discern any agreement, and I know we reached a number of agreements in our discussions yesterday, but I can't discern from this outline what they are, and frankly when we started out I had a scrivener saying would you please keep a record of what the agreements were so we can put them into this outline, and I did not take detailed notes.

So, Mr. Klein, how do you suggest we get around this? Let me make a suggestion to you to put it this way: I am suggesting that within ten days I will give -- I will give the parties and Fiat Chrysler America ten days to come up with a mediated agreement, the terms of a mediated agreement as a result of our discussions yesterday based upon the record that was kept of those discussions yesterday, and I -- then identify for me specifically agreed items, disagreed items, positions of the respective parties on the contested items.

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MR. KLEIN:
                           Thank you, Your Honor.
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 2
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Is that acceptable?
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              MR. KLEIN:
                           That's acceptable to us.
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Kass?
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 5
                          The only issue is I think we can make
              MR. KASS:
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     progress on the disagreed items because we have laid them out
 7
                  I mean, the disagreed items are laid out with
 8
     pretty specific detail, and there is no reason why I don't
 9
     think we can -- we can get through them.
                                              That was our
     understanding of what today, was that we were going to go
10
11
     through the points. So the first disputed items are on
12
     page 2, the RFQ relation information, the target prices and
13
     the sourcing recommendation.
14
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Well I look at page 1, the
15
     first entry.
16
              MR. KASS:
                          The first entry is agreed to
17
     effectively.
18
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: My notes says not agreed.
19
              MR. KASS: Not agreed and then it says none, there
20
     is no disagreement is the point.
21
              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Klein?
22
                           I don't know if there is a disagreement
              MR. KLEIN:
23
     because I don't know what the offer of production is, and
24
     certainly I don't think that we have an ability to enforce a
25
     subpoena based on a vague notion of an offer of production,
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and certainly, you know, in the time allowed we didn't have an opportunity to go back to -- if, in fact, their position is we didn't move an inch on anything yesterday and we would go back to the brief and that was still their position period, I certainly haven't had an opportunity to flyspeck against the specific agreements that I tried to document.

MR. KASS: So I get that they may have concerns and they may think that we actually moved somewhere yesterday as to item 1, but I thought we went into yesterday with an agreement or at least an understanding as to the first item, and there was no further disputes. The only issue that came up was the DUNS -- whether we would search for DUNS information and that's reflected here that says we would, in fact, inquire into that issue.

So there might be some questions about -- I understand they have questions with how the language would work in the final agreement, but the areas of dispute -- at least the major areas of dispute that we discussed yesterday are reflected in this, and there is no reason why we can't resolve those issue.

MR. KLEIN: If you want to hear I'm prepared to discuss target pricing, sourcing recommendations and samples of nonstandard agreements, which were with respect to upstream data the three areas that I understood we continued to have a dispute. I will take guidance from you.

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SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We just had time constraints that this cannot be done here in court. thought we made significant progress yesterday towards a complete resolution between the moving parties and FCA on what was and was not going to be produced, and as I said, I didn't take detailed notes, but we had a scrivener taking What I am suggesting is that perhaps those notes on that. notes be transcribed and distributed to the parties and to FCA's counsel and you take ten days and you reach that agreement, and you come back to me only with specific items that are in dispute and set forth your respective positions on the dispute, and I will resolve it on the paperwork. MR. KASS: Your Honor, we can do that. believe the areas of dispute will be the ones that are listed here on this term sheet, those are the ones that -- as we were discussing yesterday, there were items where after the parties represented their positions you said that's a holdover for today, so those are the ones that are reflected on this chart. You are proposing --MR. KLEIN: SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I heard both of you accept my proposal. MR. KLEIN: Yes. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you very much, gentlemen. I do appreciate your hard work. Ten days.

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Nissan is finally ready?
 1
 2
                           I will check again, Your Honor.
               MR. ELLIS:
 3
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: They asked me to let them
     go first so they could get on a plane.
 4
 5
               MR. ELLIS:
                           I liked where we were two hours ago.
 6
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Let's see if they are
 7
     ready.
 8
                           They are still not ready, Your Honor.
               MR. ELLIS:
 9
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                        Toyota.
10
               MR. HEMLOCK:
                             Toyota.
11
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Thank you, Mr. Hemlock.
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               MR. HEMLOCK:
                             Thank you.
13
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Please identify yourself
14
     for the record.
15
               MR. HEMLOCK: Adam Hemlock, Your Honor, Weil,
16
     Gotshal & Manges, on behalf of the Bridgestone and Calsonic
17
     defendants.
18
               MR. SCHAPER:
                            Michael Schaper, Your Honor, from
19
     Debevoise & Plimpton on behalf of the Toyota parties.
20
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Excellent. Counsel, we
21
     have had an opportunity to confer during our mediation
22
     session yesterday, and I understand some discussions
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     continued last night, and as I recall this was one of those
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     situations where we might have to carve out some issues, hold
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     them on the side until we can get some answers, and now what
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I have been presented was what I'm going to describe as

Exhibit A to the motion to compel from Toyota. It will not

be a part of the record unless and until it has been properly

sealed, but for our purposes it will further our discussion.

All right. Let's discuss how much agreement, what do we have in agreement, where do we have disputes on Exhibit A.

MR. HEMLOCK: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. The short answer is we have agreement on most of the issues.

Just very briefly, with respect to the RFQ files there is that work database system that contains data relating to RFQs. We have agreement on certain aspects of what would be the production from that database. Where we don't have agreement is the number of years of data that would be produced. The parties are seeking ten years of work data and Toyota has offered six, those six years to be chosen by the parties within the readily available range of data. We continue to negotiate on that, we will continue to work that through with Mr. Schaper and try to reach a resolution.

The next category where we have continued disagreement is with respect to parts tracking. This is the data related to tracking parts into particular vehicles. Here Toyota has provided certain samples of information to us, and the serving parties are looking at those samples and trying to determine whether they are sufficient, so that ball

is in our court, and we hope to get back to Toyota shortly on whether that data is sufficient. If it is not, we will continue to seek production of other categories of documents. Toyota, of course, reserves its right to oppose those efforts.

MR. SCHAPER: The one thing I would add to that,
Your Honor, is that our view is that the sample information
that we have provided to the parties, along with the
additional information that we expect to produce together,
will allow the parties to track parts through the process, so
it is all of the information together that should allow them
to do that. We understand that they are still considering
that, and we reserve our right to oppose if they make
additional requests.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Understood.

MR. HEMLOCK: Thank you. The third area is with respect to sales data, this is data with respect to sales of vehicles. Again, we have reached agreement on which database and certain fields in the database. The dispute concerns the number of years of data to be produced. The parties are seeking 12 years of data from that database, this is the NVS database, and Toyota has offered six. We will continue to actively meet and confer on that one.

The last issue, Your Honor, is a bit of an umbrella one, it affects several of the points -- several of the

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categories of documents. Toyota has raised a concern that any production by it of data relating to submissions of quotes by non-defendant suppliers would raise certain contractual confidentiality concerns. And Toyota has said that -- I will let Toyota characterize it themselves, but they basically said they need to get consent or would like to obtain consent from those suppliers. We understand, of course, that there are agreements that have confidentiality provisions and we don't mean to be insensitive to those. However, we believe that should be in a sense a formality if Toyota wishes to provide notice to them, an opportunity to be heard, of course we understand that, we are willing to wait a little bit of time for them to do that, but we don't believe that that issue should be a barrier to compliance with any order and should not hold the process up. MR. SCHAPER: Your Honor, as the defendants well know, our agreements with all of our suppliers require Toyota to hold their confidential information confidential, and that would include the prices that we pay them for auto parts, their RFQ submissions, so what we have told the parties is we are willing to endeavor to get consent but if we don't have consent our terms and conditions require that we cannot produce their confidential information absent a non-appealable court order. And presumably the parties, particularly the defendants, our suppliers, would want the

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same treatment afforded to them; if in some other case they were non-defendants they wouldn't want us breaching our obligations of confidentiality, so we think this is important to Toyota in terms of how it deals with its suppliers, in this case the non-defendant suppliers. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: My view is more than willing to accept whatever supplier consents Toyota can obtain in a reasonable period of time, but I would also order that the agreements be produced provided that Toyota must notify its supplier and provide them with a minimum of ten days notice that this has been ordered to let the suppliers file any objections that they may have. MR. HEMLOCK: Your Honor, may I clarify, when you say the agreement to be produced, are you referring -- the --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: The information. MR. HEMLOCK: The discovery we are seeking? SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Right, right, but they have to have ten days to object. MR. HEMLOCK: Okay. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: If it is a supplier's confidential information and Toyota obviously has an obligation to maintain that information confidential, but it is the suppliers that have the confidentiality right so they are the ones that have to come back in and assert it. MR. HEMLOCK: When you say ten days minimum, but

could we also set a maximum? In other words, I think we would need some prompt certainty as to whether any of them are going to oppose, and then we would have to deal with that very quickly.

MR. SCHAPER: The one thing I would say about that, Your Honor, is it is actually not entirely clear which non-defendant suppliers will show up in the data pulls that we are agreeing to and hopefully will agree to going forward. My understanding is that there were approximately 18 non-defendant suppliers in the two lead parts cases for Toyota, and I don't know standing here today whether all of them will be in the RFQ pull or the pull of transactional purchase data. So I think there is a little bit of a cart and a horse issue whether we go out and try to get all of them even if their confidential information may not ultimately be produced, or whether we wait to see what is actually in the data and then get the consents.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Mr. Hemlock?

MR. HEMLOCK: I guess perhaps what I would propose then is we -- Toyota should perhaps proceed with the internal process of going through the search which results in the names and identities of the non-defendant suppliers that would be at issue. If they -- at that point we obviously will continue to confer with Toyota's counsel on this issue, but I would think they would then promptly notify them. If

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the order could reflect that they would have a certain number of days within which they have the right to object and if they don't then they have waived that right and create some quick opportunity for them to raise it and we will deal with it promptly at that point. MR. SCHAPER: One concern I have, Your Honor, IS that our agreement with suppliers says that we have the ability to produce information if there is a non-appealable order in place. I don't know as I stand here today whether any of the non-defendant suppliers will. SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I will assert that right. MR. SCHAPER: Will assert that right so --SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We have to wait for a chair to be filled on the Supreme Court before we are going to get that. MR. SCHAPER: I don't know how hotly contested this would be at the high court, but it may be that non-defendant suppliers in the window when they have to come to court would raise that issue and they may raise that issue with us when

and the Special Master are aware of that.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I'm sure there is some

case law out there that says if there is relevant information
in the hands of a third party, just because the third party
has a confidentiality agreement with a fourth party doesn't

we seek to consent, so I just want to make sure the parties

insulate that information from the needs of party litigants in an ongoing lawsuit. So whether it is a non-appealable order or not it's for the Court to determine whether that is going to be binding.

So please draft an order, sir, Mr. Hemlock, working as much language as you can to agree upon, allow the suppliers to Toyota an opportunity to object, and if they do we will have to object, we'll have to deal with it when they do, but I sort of have a feeling when you are talking about this type of information, the confidentiality provision, the protective order that currently exists, I don't see a supplier coming in here arguing at least in good faith that we have a confidential agreement with Toyota, they can't produce this unless there is a non-appealable order from a court. I think Judge Battani can issue an order and that will be fully effective.

MR. SCHAPER: Your Honor, may I just ask you and perhaps Mr. Hemlock, what is envisioned in terms of the remaining areas of dispute? Toyota is willing to and happy to continue to meet and confer.

SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I am thinking I want a resolution in ten days, and if I don't I want a letter telling me what the issues are that are still in contention, the respective positions on those issues of the parties, and the parties' respective remedies that they want -- the

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rulings that they want.
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               MR. SCHAPER:
                            Understood.
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: And I will do it on the
     letters, I will rule on the papers.
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               MR. HEMLOCK:
                             That's fine, Your Honor.
                                                        Thank you.
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               MR. SCHAPER:
                             Thank you.
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Guess what I'm going to
     ask?
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                           Let me check again.
              MR. ELLIS:
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Remind them, they wanted
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     to be first.
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                           I think we are there, Your Honor.
               MR. ELLIS:
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Excellent.
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               MR. ELLIS: Abram Ellis on behalf of the Stanley
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     Electric defendants and the Diamond Electric defendants, from
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     Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett.
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               MR. CAULEY:
                            Paul Cauley on behalf of Nissan North
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     America, Inc., with the Sedgwick law firm.
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. Gentlemen, you
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     have an outline for me?
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               MR. ELLIS: We do, Your Honor.
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We are going to -- again,
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     this is going to be referenced as Nissan North America's
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     Exhibit A to this motion, but it will not be admitted unless
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     and until the appropriate procedures for sealing it have been
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agreed upon and followed. 2 Can you tell me the status of the negotiations 3 between the parties? 4 I will go and you can correct anything MR. ELLIS: 5 that I miss. I think we are there with respect to almost 6 There are a limited number of open items, and everything. 7 I'm happy to walk through those quickly. 8 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: All right. 9 The first is for several categories of MR. ELLIS: 10 documents and data the parties have not yet reached an 11 agreement on, which models and which model years will be 12 provided for in those productions. Nissan has offered three, 13 the parties have requested nine or ten, but we just have not 14 had time to narrow that list down, and if we don't reach 15 agreement on that issue we will be prepared to brief it in a 16 letter brief without oral argument in a time consistent with 17 your schedule. 18 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Very good. 19 That's agreed. We will continue to MR. CAULEY: 20 talk in good faith, and if we cannot reach agreement we will 21 go with the letter brief schedule that has been discussed. 22 SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Ten days. 23 MR. ELLIS: Another open item is the availability 24 of -- the reasonable availability of data from the 2004 to 2008 period for the downstream sales data. It is housed --25

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my understanding is that it is housed in a different system
and will require some different efforts to restore the 2004
to 2008 data, and the parties are still in discussions on
that topic but if we don't reach resolution we will be
prepared to letter brief that issue as well.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                  Excellent.
         MR. CAULEY:
                      Agreed.
                     The last small open issue is whether
         MR. ELLIS:
Nissan will be producing a schedule of MSRPs. In the shuffle
it is not clear whether that information has been agreed to
be produced or not, we are going to discuss that further, and
if we need to seek that request we will brief it on the same
schedule.
                                  All right.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
         MR. CAULEY: Agreed.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: We will have these issues
resolved in ten days. If you are resolved in ten days you
submit a proposed order; if they are not resolved, submit the
open issues, the parties' respective position on those
issues, and the parties' respective conclusions vis-à-vis
relief or no relief on those issues.
                     The only clarifying note I would add,
         MR. ELLIS:
Your Honor, is there was one wordsmithing edit to something
on your copy that we will replace with a copy that I have.
         SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: My copy --
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MR. ELLIS:

It is handwritten but that way it will

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     make it into the final.
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              MR. CAULEY: That's fine. Obviously, Your Honor, I
     would note with regard to the referenced exhibit that at
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     least the agreed items here is the result of mediation and
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     negotiations in formal between the parties, and from our
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     perspective that then moots the plaintiffs' motion as to
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     specific items.
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                           The only point I would add in response
              MR. ELLIS:
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     to that is it is our understanding that you do plan to issue
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     an order that will attach as an exhibit these agreements.
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               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I plan to issue an order
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     that -- a Nissan order that will attach that agreement, it
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     needs to be sealed, and you have to draft it.
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              MR. ELLIS: Understood, Your Honor.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Get permission from
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     counsel as well.
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              MR. ELLIS:
                          Understood.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI:
                                        All right.
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              MR. CAULEY:
                            Yes.
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              SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: I think we are done.
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     me simply say, I am most appreciative for the hard work that
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     everybody has done in this case.
                                        I only regret that
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     Judge Battani cannot see how hard you all have worked on this
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     motion, and it is a significant motion. I think in the
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history of the country it ranks as one of the most
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     significant motions, and I know this has all been good-faith
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     professionalism and you are all to be complimented for it.
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     Thank you, thank you very much.
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               MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you, Your Honor.
               SPECIAL MASTER ESSHAKI: Happy holidays everybody.
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               (Proceedings concluded at 1:03 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Robert L. Smith, Official Court Reporter of 4 the United States District Court, Eastern District of 5 Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, 6 United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the 7 foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript 8 taken in the matter of Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation, 9 Case No. 12-2311, on Friday, December 9, 2016. 10 11 12 s/Robert L. Smith Robert L. Smith, RPR, CSR 5098 13 Federal Official Court Reporter United States District Court 14 Eastern District of Michigan 15 16 17 Date: 12/22/2016 18 Detroit, Michigan 19 20 21 22 23 24 25